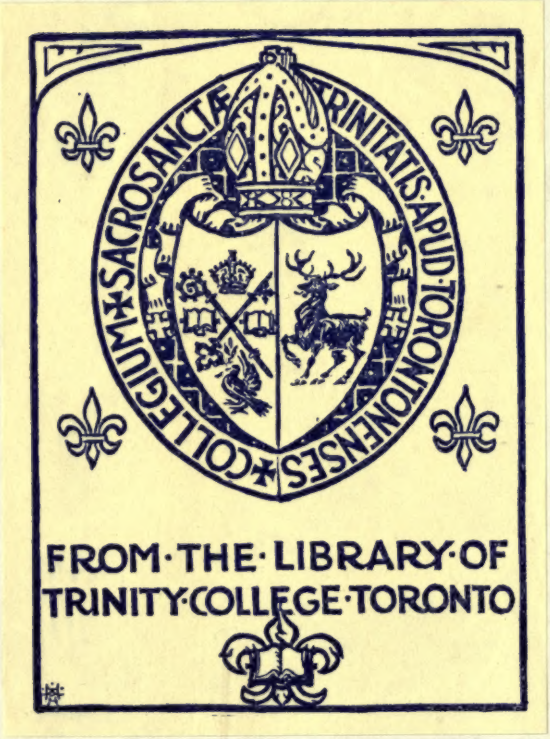
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QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF ITS HISTORY AND WORK

BY

WILLIAM RICHARD LE FANU

Secretary and Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON
1921

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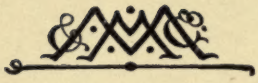

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PREFACE

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, though for the past eighty years completely overshadowed by the Ecclesiastical Commission with its great resources, has an interest of its own as the first body incorporated to deal with any of the many problems of central Church finance. No general history of its origin and its activities has been given since the republication in 1845 of Hodgson's *Account of Queen Anne's Bounty* first published in 1826.

The following pages are an attempt to give, very concisely and in non-technical language, a description of the purposes for which the Corporation was established in 1704, of the duties then and subsequently entrusted to it, and of the manner in which these duties have been and are now being carried out.

W. R. LE FANU.

April, 1921.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE name of the Corporation, "The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy," or shortly, "Queen Anne's Bounty," does not adequately convey to any one not conversant with Church temporalities the work which the Corporation has in the past done, and that which it is still doing in connection with the Church of England.

The real position may be concisely stated as follows :—

I. Queen Anne's Bounty was incorporated for the purpose of increasing the maintenance of the poor clergy, not of the clergy generally.

II. The only revenue placed at its disposal for this purpose was the revenue from First Fruits and Tenths, collected within the Church itself—and amounting to about £15,000 a year.

III. Queen Anne's Bounty being the strongest central Corporation connected with the Church, until the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission, many duties were thrown upon it by various Acts of Parliament. These duties were not confined to the poor clergy—but referred to all the clergy.

IV. Many similar duties have been thrown upon it since the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission, the latest being under the Tithe Act, 1918.

V. These additional duties are quite distinct from its original purpose, and form a large proportion of the work of the Corporation.

It will be convenient to begin with the incorporation of the Bounty—its constitution—and the subsequent history of First Fruits and Tenths—then to deal with the history of the discharge by the Governors of the primary purpose of the Bounty—and finally to describe its various other statutory duties.

CHAPTER I

The Incorporation of Queen Anne's Bounty

First Fruits and Tenths have been twice referred to in the Introductory Note. Some few words are necessary to explain the meaning of these terms. First Fruits, or Annates, as they were sometimes called, were the full first year's revenue of any benefice, and Tenths were a tenth part of that revenue. They were claimed in England by several of the Popes, but there had been many disputes about them, and the right of the See of Rome to them had been constantly contested, with more or less success, as being an encroachment.

By Act of Parliament, 26 Henry VIII, c. 3, First Fruits and Tenths were annexed to the Crown. This Act was repealed by 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, c. 4., but the First Fruits and Tenths were again annexed to the Crown by an Act of 1 Elizabeth c. 4., and continued to be part of the revenues of the Crown until the reign of Queen Anne.

As soon as the First Fruits and Tenths had been annexed to the Crown, Henry VIII appointed Commissioners to inquire into the yearly income of all Ecclesiastical dignities and benefices to enable

the First Fruits and Tenths to be accurately determined and properly collected.

A copy of the Royal Instructions to the Commissioners is printed as an appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on First Fruits and Tenths (7th June, 1837).

The return of the Commissioners is known as the Valor Ecclesiasticus. No further return was ever made for this purpose, and although the yearly incomes of livings have increased in varying degrees, and are all now of course of far larger nominal value, the charges for First Fruits and Tenths have never been increased, and are still collected (except in the case of the Sees) on the basis of this return, the present First Fruits being a sum equal to the full first year's income as it was in the time of Henry VIII, and Tenths one-tenth of that sum. The charges are, therefore, comparatively small.

Bishop Burnet, in the *History of His Own Time* (2nd ed., 1833, vol. V, pp. 118–123), gives an account of the appropriation by Queen Anne of the revenues derived from First Fruits and Tenths to the augmentation of poor livings.

An Act of Parliament was necessary, and by 2 & 3 Anne, c. 11, the Queen was empowered by letters patent to incorporate such persons as Her Majesty should appoint to be a body politic and corporate, and to have a common seal and perpetual succession, and also to settle upon such Corporation all the revenue of First Fruits and Tenths. The Act also provided that charitable persons, having in their own right any estate or

interest in possession, reversion, or contingency, might by deed or will give to the Corporation lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattels, towards the augmentation of the maintenance of the clergy, and the Corporation was empowered to purchase receive take hold and enjoy any manors, lands, tenements, goods and chattels, without licence in mortmain.*

By letters patent dated the 3rd November, 1704, the distinguished persons therein named were incorporated by the name of "The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy," and the revenues of the First Fruits and Tenths were settled upon them and their successors, to be applied to the augmentation of the maintenance of the Clergy according to rules to be established under the Great Seal. Powers were given to enable the Governors to inquire into and ascertain the yearly value of the maintenance of every parson, vicar, curate or person for whom a maintenance of the yearly value of £80 was not sufficiently provided. A secretary and a treasurer were also nominated: power being given to the Governors to appoint their successors and also all inferior officers.

* A medal was struck this year to commemorate the incorporation; on the obverse is the head of the Queen, and on the reverse a relief showing the Archbishop and others kneeling and receiving the charter from Her Majesty, with the inscription above, Pietas Augustae, and below, Primitiis et decimis Ecclesiae concessis MDCCIV. One of these medals in silver is in the possession of the Governors, and another in silver gilt is the property of the author.

A second charter was granted in 1713. By this it was provided that the secretary and treasurer should continue in their offices at the pleasure of the Crown, not of the Governors, and that all future secretaries and treasurers should be appointed by the Crown, not by the Corporation.

Further persons were made Governors.

Twenty rules for the government of the Corporation were established.

By Act 1 George 1, stat. 2, c. 10, it was provided that rules for the future, if made under the Royal Sign Manual, should have the same force as if made under the Great Seal.

By a rule under the Royal Sign Manual dated the 20th March, 1831, the offices of secretary and treasurer were united. Since that date the secretary and treasurer has been appointed under the Great Seal.

Constitution

The Charters of 1704 and 1713 nominated two classes of Governors: (*a*) a number of Peers and Officers of State, whose appointment was for their lives only, and (*b*) a larger body of episcopal and other members who were nominated in virtue of their respective offices, which offices were to make all future holders of them Governors.

These *ex-officio* officers were the Archbishops and Bishops, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Master of the Rolls, the Privy Councillors, the Lieutenants of the Counties of England and Wales, the Deans of Cathedral Churches, the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas,

the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, the Serjeants-at-law, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Advocate General, the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, the Mayors of York and English Cities, the officers of the Board of Green Cloth, the Queen's Counsel, and the Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy Council.

Power was also given by the first charter to elect as additional Governors persons contributing to the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy.

The total number of Governors at first was about 200. In 1868 it was estimated at something over 580, and in 1901 at about 650. The number is now probably somewhat larger. The two classes of *ex-officio* Governors which have caused the increase are Privy Councillors and King's Counsel.

A few benefactors have from time to time been elected Governors.

For the first fifty years after the incorporation of the Bounty lay Governors attended frequently, but for the next hundred years the management was practically under the control of a small number of the Bishops. As a result of the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1868 the attendance of lay Governors again increased.

The Episcopal Governors now attend the General Courts according to a rota, and a varying number of lay Governors, from five to fifteen, have attended for many years.

The Chairman of the Finance and Estates Committee is always a layman.

Notice of the General Courts is given, as directed by the Charter, in the *London Gazette*. No separate notice or summons is sent to any lay Governor, unless he has asked that it shall be sent to him, and it has not been usual for a lay Governor to attend unless he has first notified the Governors or the Archbishop of Canterbury that he wishes to do so.

First Fruits and Tenths

First Fruits (the first year's income), and Tenths (one-tenth of that income) were originally payable by every benefice.

The number of benefices paying First Fruits and Tenths has gradually diminished since the time of Henry VIII.

By Act 1 Elizabeth, c. 4, all vicarages under £10 a year and all rectories under £6 13*s.* 4*d.* annual value were exempted from First Fruits but not from Tenths.

By Act 5 & 6 Anne, c. 27, all livings then under £50 annual value were for ever exempted from First Fruits and Tenths—3,839 livings came within that limit, and were permanently discharged.

By Act 32 Henry VIII, c. 45, a court of First Fruits was established to receive these charges and remit them to the King's Exchequer. This Court was dissolved by letters patent in the first year of Queen Mary. Its duties were annexed by Act 1 Elizabeth, c. 4, to the Exchequer and the collections were carried out by two Boards of First Fruits and Tenths respectively, which were branches of the Exchequer under a single officer,

the Remembrancer. The Board of Tenths handed its receipts to the Board of First Fruits, and the latter remitted these with its own receipts to the Exchequer. The salary of the Remembrancer arose chiefly from fees payable on institution, on each notice of the sums due, and on each writ for their recovery if not duly paid.

In the reign of Charles II the office of Remembrancer was made a patent place for ever, and was thereafter repeatedly sold.

No change was made by the Act authorising the incorporation of the Bounty in the nature of these charges or in the method of collecting them. They remained, as they had been before, Crown debts, and they have in recent years been held in a case decided in the High Court of Justice to be still Crown debts (Bishop of Rochester *v.* Le Fanu, Law Reports (1906), 2 Ch. 513).

In 1837 a Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended that in consequence of waste and certain abuses the office of Remembrancer should be bought up and abolished, and that the fees on institutions should become payable to Queen Anne's Bounty.

In 1838 by Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 20, the abovementioned office of Remembrancer was abolished; and the treasurer for the time being of the Governors was made the one and only collector of First Fruits and Tenths. In lieu of the fees on institutions a small fee was added to and made part of the First Fruits and Tenths.

All the former powers of recovery were retained, and the Act contained the necessary provisions

for the returns by the Bishops of institutions being made in the future to the treasurer, and the notices of amounts due being sent out by him to those liable to pay them.

Powers were also given to make rules under the Royal Sign Manual for the better collecting and enforcing payment of First Fruits and Tenths and for prescribing and regulating the duties of the treasurer in respect to them, and for appointing, etc., the necessary clerks to be employed in the collection.

Before the incorporation of the Governors the Crown had already by Royal Grants under Act 1 Elizabeth, c. 19, s. 2, parted with the Tenths of a certain number of benefices within their respective dioceses to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London in compensation for certain manors and estates which were at the same time alienated from the Sees. These particular tenths were in some cases transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on their taking over the Bishops' estates. They do not appear to have been collected for very many years, except those belonging to the See of Canterbury—which were collected by the Ecclesiastical Commission until the years 1885 and 1887, when they were annexed to the benefices chargeable therewith, with one exception, namely a sum of £2 7*s.* 10*d.* yearly, charged on the Canterbury Hospital of St. Thomas, Eastbridge.

At the time of the incorporation of the Bounty there were 9,180 dignities and benefices still in charge to the Crown. Of these 3,839 were found

to be under the yearly value of £50, and were discharged for ever under 5 & 6 Anne, c. 27, as has been already stated.

This left 5,341 dignities and benefices in charge to the Crown. No further change was made in respect of these charges until 1852, when by Order in Council dated 27th November, 1852, and made in pursuance of powers contained in Act 6 & 7 William IV, c. 77, s. 1, the payments by the Sees were rearranged, and there was substituted for the lump sums payable for First Fruits by the Archbishops and Bishops on consecration and for their annual Tenths, an annual sum equal to £1 17*s.* 6*d.* per cent. of the then income of each See.

On the creation of new Sees or new livings some portion of the old charges is sometimes charged on the new See or living, and in other cases these are not burdened at all, the whole charge being left on the parent See or living.

On the transfer of the property of certain prebends and other dignities to the Ecclesiastical Commission, that body took over the liability to pay the ancient charges on such property, and £1,618 9*s.* 11*d.* a year became payable by the Ecclesiastical Commission to the Bounty in respect of charges so transferred. This annual sum continued to be paid until its diminution in respect of Welsh Ecclesiastical property under the provisions of the Act disestablishing the Church in Wales.

These charges being still Crown debts, Queen Anne's Bounty has no power without an Act of Parliament to discharge dignities or benefices charged with them, but the Governors in 1903,

having come to the conclusion that it was desirable that livings augmentable by them should no longer be burdened with these payments, obtained a rule under the Royal Sign Manual dated the 10th August, 1903, empowering them to make special grants to livings augmentable by them (*i. e.* livings not exceeding £200 a year in annual income) of sums sufficient to pay their First Fruits and Tenths, so long as they remained within the augmentation limit.

The livings to which such grants have been made have varied with their incomes: the largest number was 853 in 1908, the smallest 380 in 1919.

By the Welsh Church Act (1914), Welsh Sees, dignities and livings were discharged altogether from First Fruits and Tenths: and the amount payable by the Ecclesiastical Commission, as has been mentioned, in respect of the sum chargeable on prebends and other dignities, was diminished by £163 14*s.*, reducing the annual payment under this head from £1,618 9*s.* 11*d.* to £1,454 15*s.* 11*d.*

In 1920 the Ecclesiastical Commission augmented permanently all livings still chargeable, and not exceeding £300 a year, with sufficient sums to meet these charges, the First Fruits for this purpose being commuted into an annual payment. The Ecclesiastical Commission now pay to the Bounty a sum in respect of these livings of £1,889 2*s.* 10*d.* a year, and the Governors are thus freed from the necessity of continuing themselves to make any grants to relieve the small livings (not exceeding £200 a year) from these charges.

First Fruits and Tenths are still charged on

and collectable directly by the treasurer of the Governors from 3,448 Sees, dignities and livings, the total amounts being approximately :—

	£	s.	d.
First Fruits (on an Annual Average)	5,069	12	11
Tenths (annually) . . .	7,460	3	0
To this must be added the two sums already mentioned as being paid annually by the Ecclesiastical Commission to the Bounty, namely :			
(*a*) In respect of property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commission .	1,454	15	11
(*b*) In respect of livings not exceeding £300 augmented for the purpose	1,889	2	10
Total .	£15,873	14	8

This represents the gross yearly income now derived by the Governors from the original restoration of the First Fruits and Tenths by Queen Anne. The Sees, dignities and livings still in charge, and from which the charges are directly collected, are all over £300 in yearly value, but there having been no revaluation of livings since the Valor Ecclesiasticus in the time of Henry VIII, the present charges on them bear no relation whatever to their present incomes.

Attention was called to this fact by the report of the Select Committee of 1837 already referred to, and it was suggested that First Fruits should be abolished, and in the place of Tenths there should be established a moderate and graduated impost

on all future holders of benefices above £300 annual value, to be applied to more speedy augmentation of small livings, the provision of a retiring pension for infirm incumbents of small livings, and to assist in the endowment of new churches to meet the extraordinary increase of population in various parts of the country. Nothing, however, was done to carry out this recommendation, and there is little doubt that there would have been considerable opposition by the patrons of the richer benefices to any attempt to charge them.

From the half-yearly returns of institutions made by the Bishops for the purpose of enabling the Governors to ascertain the First Fruits which have become due, it is possible to estimate the length of the ordinary term of an incumbency. It is interesting to note that in 1868 the average incumbency was estimated to last over twenty-one years, whereas it is now estimated to last not more than fourteen years.

The Method of Augmentation of Poor Livings

The first ten years after the incorporation of the Bounty were employed by the Governors in getting rid as best they could of charges on the income of First Fruits and Tenths previously created by the Crown in favour of individuals, and then subsisting. There were annuities amounting to £10,950, with arrears of £21,000. In 1707 the Queen from her privy purse paid off one such charge, namely, a pension of £500 a year.

The Governors had also to obtain the returns of small benefices.

In 1709 there is a reference in the Minutes to the drafting of rules for augmentation, and in 1711 there was a suggestion that the treasurer of the Bounty should be made collector of First Fruits and Tenths. This suggestion, as has already been mentioned, was not adopted and passed into law till 120 years later.

In 1713, as has already been stated, the second Charter was granted, and by it twenty rules for augmentation and for the government of the Corporation, proposed by the Governors, were established. The important ones as to the method of augmentation were the first two, which were as follows :—

(1) That the augmentations to be made by the said Corporation shall be by the way of purchase, and not by the way of pension.
(2) That the stated sum to be allowed to each cure which shall be augmented, be two hundred pounds, to be invested in a purchase [of land] at the expense of the Corporation.

The first rule has remained until 1919 the guiding principle of augmentation, namely, that the sum available for distribution at any time should be given as capital to the living, not as income to the incumbent. Under this practice no charge was ever put on the income from First Fruits and Tenths, which year by year has continued to come in free and without any obligation upon it.

The second rule directed that the capital so allotted to the living should be laid out in the

purchase of land for the living. When a purchase was made, the land bought was annexed absolutely to the living and the Governors ceased to have any responsibility for it. The deeds, however, remained in the Governors' keeping, and registers of the purchases were kept. These lands are commonly known as "Bounty Land."

There have been gifts to the Corporation for their general objects from time to time, but they have never been very large. The first one was a gift of £100 in 1713 by Mr. Wells, the then Vicar of Shoreham, in Kent, and one of the largest gifts was the Osbolston bequest in 1717, amounting to £12,000. The gifts, however, to secure grants for particular benefices, or, as they are named, "benefactions," were in the first forty years very numerous.

In December, 1723, it appears from the Minutes that 90 grants were made, 77 to meet benefactions and 13 by lot.

In January, 1729, of 56 grants made, 46 were made to meet benefactions.

In 1735, out of 49 grants, 29 were made by lot.

In 1743, out of 57 grants, 47 were made by lot.

The benefactions gradually became less numerous, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century the grants were mainly made by lot, the names of the eligible livings being placed in a box, and those drawn being given a grant of £200 each, till the amount available for distribution was exhausted. In 1786, 192 tickets for lots were drawn.

When grants were made each living was credited in the Governors' books with the grant allotted to

it, and in the cases of grants to meet benefactions, with the benefactions also.

The actual moneys were not set aside, but were left with other moneys in the treasurer's hands, until a suitable purchase of land could be found by the incumbent of the living, and investments were made as the balances from time to time permitted in Old South Sea Annuities, Exchequer Bills, and various other stocks. These investments were always on the Governors' Corporate account, and never at the special risk of the living.

The grants appear to have been treated not as moneys actually belonging to the livings, but as promises of money which would be available when a desirable purchase was found; the money benefactions were treated in the same way.

Many incumbents failed to find desirable purchases at once, and the Governors in 1718 agreed to allow interest at 5 per cent. to the incumbent on the money standing to the credit of his living, until it could be invested in a purchase. This rate was gradually reduced, partly to induce incumbents to find purchases and thus avoid having large funds in the Governors' keeping and in the hands of their treasurer, and partly owing to the state of the Public Funds.

These reductions in the rate of interest were, to 4 per cent. in 1720, to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1730, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1731, to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1733, to 3 per cent. in 1734, and to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1740.

Finally, in 1758, the rate on South Sea Annuities having been reduced to 3 per cent., the Governors reduced the rate to the clergy to 2 per cent., at

which rate it continued during the rest of the eighteenth century, and, in respect of grants made from the First Fruits and Tenths income, until 1830. Grants from this income were designated as being derived from the "Royal Bounty Fund."

The result of this system was that the Governors earned an income on the corporate investments, which, after paying interest to the clergy, helped to pay the Governors' expenses, and after a time produced a balance, which was added to their original income from First Fruits and Tenths and helped to swell the fund available from time to time for distribution.

By Act 43 George III, c. 107, the Governors were enabled to apply money appropriated by them to the augmentation of any living or any part thereof in or towards building or purchasing a house and other buildings within the parish, convenient and suitable for the residence of the incumbent.

In 1809 the Governors for the first time had to deal with funds not derived from the "Royal Bounty Fund."

These new funds consisted of the grant by Parliament of a sum of £100,000, given to the Governors "to be applied by them to the increase of the maintenance of the poor clergy according to the rules and regulations by which the funds of the Corporation are governed."

Between the years 1809 and 1820, ten further sums of £100,000 each were granted by Parliament to the Governors with the same directions as had been annexed to the first grant in 1809.

The £1,100,000 so granted is known as the

"Parliamentary Grants Fund." Capital grants were appropriated from the Parliamentary Grants Fund on exactly the same basis as those from the Royal Bounty Fund—and in many cases benefactions were given by corporations and individuals to secure these grants.

Many of the grants and benefactions were laid out in the purchase of lands for the augmented livings. Others were used in whole or in part in purchasing, building, or rebuilding residence houses.

In 1827 a new rule was obtained under the Royal Sign Manual directing the Governors to pay no interest on grants made out of the Parliamentary Grants Fund to incumbents not residing in their livings or not performing the duties of their cures.

In 1829 the then treasurer resigned in financial difficulties, and owing a large sum to the Bounty.

After the recovery from him and from his sureties (such sureties being required on the treasurer's appointment) of all that could be recovered, there was still a deficit of some £19,000.

This deficit was repaid to the Bounty by the Bishops from their private resources; no layman was called upon to contribute. Lay Governors had, it may be observed, attended the General Court only very occasionally for many years.

In the same year (1829) several new rules were obtained, under the Royal Sign Manual.

In the petition asking for these rules it was stated that there was a difficulty in making advantageous purchases of lands or tithes, and that there was in the Governors' books appropriated to livings from the Parliamentary Grants

Fund, but not claimed by incumbents for purchases, £1,080,622, and that the capital of the Governors answerable for this sum consisted of £905,090 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, £434,989, Reduced 3 per cent. Bank Annuities, and in the treasurer's hands £2,553 cash. That in consequence of the appropriated sums being in money and therefore a fixed and certain value, and their capital being in Bank Annuities and therefore of fluctuating and uncertain value, the Governors were subjected to inconvenience and responsibility; and that the immediate purchase of lands did not appear to be of paramount importance.

Rules were therefore proposed and approved by the Crown :—

(1) Relieving the Governors, as far as grants from the Parliamentary Grants Fund were concerned, from making immediate purchases and limiting purchases to houses, lands or tithes from lands respectively in or near the parish, except where an extraordinary advantage could be gained by purchases of property at a greater distance.

(2) Directing the Governors to place to the credit of the livings a specific amount of 3 per cent. Bank Annuities equivalent to the money standing to the credit of the livings appropriated from the Parliamentary Grants Fund.

(3) Directing the same system for future appropriations to be made from that fund.

Further rules provided for the raising of sums required for purchases or building residences by the sale of the Bank Annuities so appropriated.

A specific amount of the 3 per cent. Bank Annuities was thereupon credited to the livings, in lieu of the former money credit, but the whole of these Annuities still remained registered in the Governors' corporate name.

No change was made in the method of dealing with the funds in the Governors' hands other than the Parliamentary Grants Fund. The funds held for livings which had been derived from the Royal Bounty Fund still remained as money credited to the livings in the books, and the rate of interest allowed thereon, which had been 2 per cent. since 1758, was raised to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

After 1829, partly, no doubt, owing to the restriction imposed by the first rule of that year on purchases at a distance from the parish, the amount of grants invested in the purchase of lands, though still very considerable, gradually diminished. The grants remaining in the Governors' hands therefore grew in amount, and it becomes of greater importance to examine the principles on which the grants not invested in land were dealt with.

From 1830, as will have been seen, there were two systems in force with regard to moneys in the Governors' keeping.

(1) The Royal Bounty Fund credited to livings as money, secured on all the Governors' Corporate investments, and not standing at the risk of the livings concerned.

(2) The Parliamentary Grants Fund credited as stock to the livings concerned, and such stock held at the risk of those livings.

Between 1830 and 1890 further large sums were appropriated as capital grants to livings out of the Royal Bounty Fund as it was collected year by year, and further benefactions were received for livings to secure such grants.

During the same period various other moneys belonging to livings came to the Governors' hands under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. Fuller particulars of these Acts will be given later, but for the present purpose it is enough to say that the most important sources from which these sums were derived were :—

(1) The sale by incumbents (with proper statutory consents) of Bounty land, *i. e.* land previously bought by the Governors and annexed to the living under the original method of augmentation.
(2) The transfer to the Governors of existing endowments previously in the hands of private trustees.
(3) The redemption of tithe-rentcharge belonging to livings.
(4) The sale of parsonage houses; the Governors being charged with the duty of providing therefrom a new parsonage house and of transferring any balance not required for this purpose to the capital endowment of the living.

The direction to the Governors in all these Acts, except those relating to parsonage houses, was to deal with the moneys so coming to their keeping in accordance with the rules governing their funds; in most of the Acts the direction was explicit, to use them as if they were moneys given by the Governors out of their own funds.

A schedule of the Acts will be found in the Appendix, Part I.

The result of these various provisions was that from 1830 till 1890 all sums granted from the Royal Bounty Fund and benefactions received in respect of such grants when not invested in purchases for the living were treated on the basis of the previous grants from that fund. All sums, however, received under the Acts of Parliament were treated on the basis of the 1829 rule, regulating the Parliamentary Grants Fund, *i. e.* they were invested in 3 per cent. Government Stock in the name of the Corporation, but the living was credited with a definite amount of such stock, and this stock was held at the risk of the living.

The livings credited with sums of stock received the interest on such sums of stock. Those still credited with money continued to receive interest on the amount of money standing to their credit at the rate from time to time allowed by the Governors. These rates were further changed from time to time as follows: in 1853 the rate was reduced in the case of all future appropriations from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 per cent.; in 1875 it was raised again to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on both future appropriations and those made between 1853 and

1875. In 1888 it was reduced from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 per cent. on all moneys so credited at any date in the past.

In 1875 and 1887 the Governors had obtained special powers of investment in Railway Debenture Stock and in Colonial Government Securities respectively. They had already before 1875 invested considerable sums in Real Property, Bank Stock and India Stock. This, no doubt, was the reason for a very drastic change made in 1890 on the passing of the Goschen Conversion Scheme of Consols.

The passing of this scheme directly affected all the livings to which sums of Consols were appropriated under the rule of 1829 from the Parliamentary Grants Fund and under the Acts of Parliament already referred to. It also affected the corporate income of the Governors, also largely invested in Consols, out of which interest at 3 per cent. was then allowed on moneys standing to the credit of livings. There was under the scheme an immediate fall in income from 3 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., with a prospect of a further fall to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This bore hardly on many of the clergy whose income from land and tithe rentcharge was also rapidly diminishing. The Governors therefore in 1890 petitioned for and obtained new rules. By these rules the following changes were made:—

(*a*) The rule of 1829 was rescinded and the Governors were given power to reconvert into money and reinvest at the risk of

the Corporation all stocks credited to livings from the Parliamentary Grants Fund or under any Act of Parliament or otherwise, except those representing the proceeds of sale of parsonage houses and those received under the Dilapidations Act, 1871.

(*b*) The Governors were given power in addition to their other powers of investment to invest in Trust Funds as defined by the Trust Investment Act, 1889, or any other Act of Parliament for the time being in force regulating the powers of investment of private trustees.

(*c*) It was directed that, except as regards the funds received from sale of parsonage houses and under the Dilapidations Act, 1871, the investments and reinvestments should be deemed to be made on the General Corporate Account, and that no part thereof should be appropriated to, or at the individual risk of, any particular living.

(*d*) The Governors were given power where they still held stocks for any particular living (either specially given to it with a request that it should be held as stock or held under the exceptions mentioned above), to retain from the interest and dividends payable thereon to the clergy a sum not exceeding 2 per cent. of such interest or dividends towards the expenses of management.

This last-named power has never been exercised.

Some £3,000,000 Consols and all the stocks held at the risk of livings, except as mentioned above, were under these rules reconverted into money, and the money value of the stock was credited to the livings, and 3 per cent. interest was allowed on the money so credited. The threatened fall in income owing to the Goschen Conversion Scheme was thus averted.

The direction to invest the proceeds of sale of parsonage houses in Consols being statutory (under Act 2 & 3 Vict., c. 49, s. 14) no alteration could be made, as regards these funds, without an Act of Parliament.

In 1911 the Governors, finding that owing to the falling value of Consols the stock, representing the proceeds of sale of parsonages, frequently did not realise on sale the amount originally invested, and that in consequence the funds for the new house were insufficient, promoted and secured the passing into law of the Parsonages Act, 1911, by which they were given discretion in these cases also to credit the living with proceeds of sale as money, and to invest at the Corporate risk.

An arrangement was also made for treating moneys received under the Dilapidations Act in the same way.

From 1911 till 1919 no investments were held or made at the risk of the particular livings concerned, except in the case of legacies or of stocks given to a living with a request that the stock should be retained.

After 1900, as the rate of interest obtainable in the market increased, some complaints were received as to the rate of 3 per cent. allowed. To these the Governors gave most careful consideration. As to moneys already in their hands and credited to livings, they found that these were so large (over £7,000,000) that no increase in the rate of interest on them was possible without heavily charging the future income from First Fruits and Tenths, which they were bound to use for augmentable livings only, not for those for which they held money, many of them rich livings. They also came to the conclusion that it would not be reasonable that a living should have had the advantage of having its capital saved from the loss occasioned to all holders of stocks, which it would have suffered if it had held a specific investment at its own risk while the value of securities was falling, and also claim a higher rate of interest because of the increase in the general rate of interest which had arisen from the fall in capital values.

They therefore decided to make no increase as regards money already in their hands, but they have increased the rate of interest in respect of new moneys coming into their keeping, namely, as to moneys received between 1st January, 1914, and 30th June, 1917, to 4½ per cent., and as to all moneys received since 30th June, 1917, to 5 per cent.

On the passing of the Tithe Act, 1918, which greatly increased the facilities for redemption of tithe-rentcharge, it was thought desirable to

revert to some extent, as to moneys thereafter received, to the system of specific stock investments at the risk of the particular livings concerned, and by new rules dated 25th August, 1919, the Governors were given a discretion to make such investments in respect of moneys received after 1st January, 1919. Under these rules an option is given to the incumbent when the money is received to have an investment made in stock to be held at the risk of the living or to leave the money credited as money to the account of the living, interest being allowed thereon at a rate to be determined by the Governors from time to time, and the investment being made at the risk of the Corporation. The decision under this option once made is irrevocable so far as the particular sum is concerned, unless the Governors in their discretion allow it to be altered.

It will be seen from what has been stated that so far the whole of the grants and benefactions derived from the Royal Bounty Fund and the Parliamentary Grants Fund had been given for the purpose of augmenting the capital of the augmentable livings, and was either (1) invested in the purchase of lands which were conveyed to the livings; or (2) kept as capital in the Governors' hands—the dividends or interest being paid to the incumbents; or (3) used in purchasing, building or rebuilding residence houses for the livings.

In 1896 the pressure of the burden of dilapidations was being severely felt. The income of many livings was so small that the incumbent

was unable to do the necessary repairs for which he was liable, and on his vacating the living he was unable to provide the necessary sum, often very large, and especially so where the property of the benefice comprised farm-houses or farm buildings. No one could be found willing to become incumbent and to undertake this liability, and many livings had to remain without incumbents, the duties being performed by some neighbouring incumbent or other clergyman appointed by the Bishop to be curate-in-charge, while the residence house and other buildings remained unrepaired and in consequence deteriorated rapidly, thus making the burden of the dilapidations continually heavier, to the permanent injury of the value of the living.

With a view to meeting this difficulty as far as they could, the Governors obtained a new rule dated the 20th February, 1896, giving them a discretion to make grants to livings qualified to be augmented by them, for the purpose of supplying the sum stated in an order made on the vacancy of a living as to the cost of the repairs to be executed, to meet a benefaction for the same purpose of any amount equal to or greater than the grant. The rule, however, provided that the Governors must be reasonably satisfied before making any such grant that the sum stated in such order, or such part thereof as was to be supplied by any proposed grant and benefaction, could not be recovered from the late incumbent, or his estate.

Thus some part of the moneys hitherto used

for permanent augmentation was diverted from permanent to more or less temporary purposes.

Another minor method of augmentation was adopted in 1905, when a rule was obtained, dated the 17th January, 1905, giving the Governors discretion to purchase for and annex to any augmentable living any such removable fixtures belonging to the incumbent personally, as they deemed it expedient should belong permanently to the living.

Under the power given by this rule the Governors have made grants for this purpose amounting in the aggregate to £8,615, and have annexed the fixtures permanently to 279 poor livings.

The power to purchase, build or rebuild the residence houses of benefices was extended by another new rule in 1905, which empowered the Governors to make grants of small sums to pay half the cost of carrying out small and urgent sanitary and other works, necessary to bring up the houses belonging to augmentable livings more nearly to a modern standard of comfort and convenience.

Until about the year 1900 grants were made to augmentable livings irrespective of their population, the Governors' help being given especially to the poorest rural livings. From that date, however, where the population was found to be very small, inquiries were made of the Bishops whether it was desirable that the living should in the near future be united with another, and if so whether augmentation by the Governors was likely to promote or to hinder such a union.

In a few cases grants were refused where the patrons appeared to be the only persons in authority opposed to a union, and vetoed it. In order to meet the difficulty of depriving incumbents of poor livings of needed help during the time that must elapse before a union could be made, a rule was obtained in 1909 allowing the Governors to give temporary grants. Immediate help could thus be given without making future union more difficult.

In 1920 a complete change was made in the Governors' method of using their disposable funds. The number of benefices still below £200 a year was diminishing in a marked degree, and the Ecclesiastical Commission were making provision for the increase of the incomes of such of them as it was clearly desirable to augment. The further permanent capital augmentation by the Governors was therefore entirely abandoned (with the exception of grants for urgent sanitary and other works and for the purchase of fixtures), and the whole available assistance was diverted to giving help to incumbents of fitly qualified livings to meet their current dilapidations. This will be more fully dealt with when the Governors' duties under the Dilapidations Acts are explained.

The powers and methods of augmentation having been dealt with, it will be convenient in the next place to explain for what classes of livings they were from time to time exercised, and then to show the extent of the augmentations actually made.

Augmentable Livings

The Bounty was incorporated for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, not of the clergy generally, and the definition of the limits within which grants could be made from its funds has been governed by the formal rules set out in the second Charter and by new rules made from time to time under the Royal Sign Manual.

The Governors from the first foundation of the Corporation treated the funds entrusted to them as applicable to the increase of the income of poor livings, and not as a charitable fund out of which doles should be made to poor individual clergymen. The income of the living, not of its incumbent, has always been the test of eligibility for the grants.

The first definition and method of augmentation were fixed by the 3rd, 4th and 9th rules in the second Charter, which fixed the limits for angmentation by lot, and to meet benefactions, respectively, and were as follows :—

" (3) That the Governors shall begin with augmenting those cures that do not exceed the value of ten pounds per annum, and shall augment no other till these have all received our bounty of two hundred pounds, except in the cases and according to the limitations hereafter named.

" (4) That in order to encourage benefactions from others, and thereby the sooner to complete the good that was intended by

our bounty, the Governors may give the said sum of two hundred pounds to cures not exceeding thirty-five pounds per annum, where any persons will give the same or greater sum, or value in lands or tithes.

"(9) Provided nevertheless that the preference shall be so far given to cures not exceeding ten pounds per annum, that the Governors shall not apply above one-third part of the money they have to distribute (in any year) to cures exceeding that value."

The Governors, as has been already stated, were given by the first Charter special powers to ascertain the number of livings of a yearly value of less than £80.

The returns made to them in answer to the necessary inquiries showed that of about 10,000 livings then existing there were 5,082 of less than this yearly value of £80.

The respective values of these were as follows :—

Livings under	£10	471
,, ,,	£20	1,216
,, ,,	£30	2,122
,, ,,	£40	3,043
,, ,,	£50	3,826
,, ,,	£60	4,446
,, ,,	£70	4,871
,, ,,	£80	5,082

Rule 12 of the second Charter provided that when all the cures not exceeding £10 per annum should be augmented, the Governors should then

proceed to augment those of greater value, according to such rules as should at any time be proposed by them and approved by the Crown.

By Royal Sign Manual dated 18th December, 1718, the 4th and 9th rules were altered, and the Governors were empowered to augment any living not exceeding £50 per annum in conjunction with a benefaction, and to give not exceeding two-thirds instead of only one-third of their distributable money to livings exceeding £10 per annum. These alterations only lasted eighteen years, for by letters patent under the Great Seal dated 24th May, 1736, they were repealed and the original rules restored.

It was not till the year 1747 that a new rule altering the limit imposed by the 3rd rule of the second Charter was petitioned for. In that year a rule was obtained under the Royal Sign Manual altering the 3rd rule, and empowering the Governors to augment cures that did not exceed £20 a year under the like rules, orders and directions as were then in force in relation to cures not exceeding £10 a year.

The original augmentation limit for grants made by lot had subsisted for thirty-four years.

By a new rule dated 26th April, 1757, the limit of "not exceeding £35 per annum" within which livings were to be augmentable to meet a benefaction was enlarged to "not exceeding £45 per annum."

In 1788 the general limit was again enlarged by a new rule empowering the Governors to augment cures that did not exceed £30 a year

under the like rules, orders and directions as were then in force in relation to cures not exceeding £20 a year, and under the second limit livings not exceeding £50 a year were made augmentable to meet a benefaction in lieu of those not exceeding £45 a year.

In 1804 the latter limit was altered again from "not exceeding £50" to "not exceeding £60 a year," and in 1809 to livings "not exceeding £80 a year."

On the receipt of the first £100,000 of the Parliamentary Grants Fund a further rule was obtained enlarging the limit of livings to which grants might be made to meet benefactions to those "not exceeding £120 per annum."

In 1810 by a further rule the limit of those augmentable by lot was raised from those "not exceeding £30 a year" to those "not exceeding £50 a year," and the Governors were directed not to augment any living of greater value than £50 a year till those not exceeding that value had all received the bounty.

In 1811 by a new rule the limit of livings augmentable to meet benefactions was raised from those "not exceeding £120 a year" to those "not exceeding £150 a year," and in 1820 this limit was again extended to those "not exceeding £200 a year."

In 1824 a further petition to His Majesty recited that the Governors had augmented all livings not exceeding £30 per annum and had proceeded to augment by lot part of those which did not exceed £50 per annum, and that they

had sufficient funds arising from the Royal Bounty to augment immediately to the annual value of £50 all cures which did not amount to that value.

A rule was therefore granted directing them to augment without lot to the annual value of £50 all fitly qualified cures not exceeding that value, and when this had been done to proceed to augment by lot, fitly qualified cures not exceeding £60 annual value.

The limits of the powers of augmentation were therefore at this time threefold—namely, power to augment livings (*a*) not exceeding £50 without lot, (*b*) not exceeding £60 by lot, and (*c*) not exceeding £200 to meet benefactions equal to or greater than the grants. The Governors were at the same time restricted from appropriating in any one year more than one-third of the moneys at their disposal to the augmentation of livings exceeding the yearly value of £60.

In 1836 a further rule was obtained authorising the Governors to give the whole or any part of the moneys at their disposal in any year to livings not exceeding £200 in yearly value to meet benefactions equal to, or greater than, the grants, but the other powers (*a*) and (*b*) above were not restricted.

Since that date the grants have almost always been made to meet benefactions, not by lot, but the Governors have not been able to augment to £200 all livings not exceeding that yearly value, and this limit has not since been extended. The "poor clergy" within the meaning of the Charter

as defined by the rules under the Royal Sign Manual are still the incumbents of livings not exceeding £200 in yearly value, and the Governors have no power to appropriate money by way of grant for any purpose to any living exceeding that annual value.

Although the limit of value of augmentable livings has not been changed since 1836, the amount of the grants that may be made to an augmentable living has from time to time been altered.

Till the year 1838 the Governors could not give any grant of any sum greater or less than £200, and could only make one such grant to any one living in any one year, though the living, as long as it was qualified, could receive such a grant year after year.

In 1838 by new rule power was given to make not more than three such grants of £200 to any one fitly qualified living in any one year.

In 1856 by new rule grants of a less sum than £200, but in no case less than £100, were authorised to meet benefactions where the declared object of the benefactors was to provide a house of residence.

In 1898 by new rule grants of not less than £100 were authorised to meet benefactions for endowment as well as for building.

In 1905 by new rule grants of any sum less than £100 were authorised (*a*) for income augmentation purposes to meet a benefaction of not less than £100, and (*b*) for building purposes to meet a benefaction of not less than the grant.

The Extent of the Augmentations Effected

The gradual extension of the limits within which livings should be considered augmentable having been described, it will be convenient in the next place to show the progress of the actual augmentations made.

The gross revenue on which the Governors could rely after it had been cleared from the annuities and incumbrances to which it was subject, as has been mentioned, on its transfer to the Bounty, was about £15,000 a year. Two systems were open to the Governors in the use they should make of this yearly income: (*a*) they could augment the incomes of small livings by assigning to them at once, as income, the whole of this yearly revenue; or (*b*) they could give capital grants from this yearly revenue, and allot these grants to the augmented livings as capital, the incumbent only receiving the income from the investment of the grant.

If they had adopted the first system they could at once have assigned, for example, £15 a year to 1,000 livings as income. This £15 a year would have been paid out to the incumbent of the augmented living each year as it came in, and the Governors' power of augmentation would have been exhausted; one thousand livings would have benefited at once, and for ever by £15 a year each.

By the second system the process of augmentation would at first be much slower. The incumbents of the augmented livings would in the first year (assuming the grants of capital could only

be invested to produce 3 per cent.) receive 3 per cent. on £15,000, or £450 as income, instead of £15,000, but in thirty-four years' time the additional capital produced by the grants would amount to over £500,000, and the annual income thereon received by the then incumbents to over £15,000 a year; that is to say, the total income from augmentations would be after thirty-four years as large as if the first system had been adopted, while the income of the Governors, instead of being fully charged for ever, would be entirely free of charge, and available for further augmentations and to attract further benefactions.

If, in addition to the £15,000 a year, there were taken into account the benefactions which were attracted by the capital grants, the number of years in which this result would be arrived at would be still less. Mr. J. K. Aston, the late secretary and treasurer of the Bounty, in a paper handed in by him to the Select Committee in 1868 calculated the number of years in which the result had been effected at thirteen, but this may probably have been an under-estimate.

The Governors decided on the second system, and on their petition the rules directing them to adopt it (as already set out) were incorporated in the second Charter.

From a return made to the House of Commons in 1815, some indications can be found of what had been effected in the first hundred years. Up till that date 3,306 livings had been augmented from the Royal Bounty Fund with sums amounting in the aggregate to £1,440,700.

Many of the grants had been made by lot; others to meet benefactions which amounted in the aggregate to at least £464,600, making the total capital increase of small livings about £2,000,000.

The greater part of these funds, with some of the grants from the Parliamentary Grants Fund, had been expended in purchases of lands for 3,119 livings, but the Governors still had in their hands money appropriated for augmentation to 1,794 livings, but not yet laid out in purchases. The income from these last-mentioned sums, after paying interest to the incumbents at the rate then allowed on such appropriated moneys, while awaiting purchase, was producing a surplus sufficient to pay all the expenses of administration (including the solicitor's costs of carrying out purchases and benefactions of land), and to leave a balance of some £3,000 a year to be added to the income of about £14,000 to £15,000 a year from First Fruits and Tenths.

The amount invested in purchases of lands for livings, and the value of benefactions given as land was, as far as can be estimated, at least £1,700,000, and the amount appropriated and awaiting such purchases was at least £300,000. On the latter sum the incumbents were receiving about £6,000 a year; and though there is no return of the income from the lands purchased, there is reason to think that it was not less than 5 per cent. on the amount of money so invested; indeed, it was probably more; but taking it at 5 per cent., it would represent an income of

£85,000 a year, which, added to the above-mentioned £6,000 a year, would represent a total addition to the income of augmented livings in the first hundred years (1715–1815) of at least £91,000 a year. In addition to this, considerable sums had been appropriated in the eleven years from 1803 to 1814 in the building of parsonage houses, for redemption of land tax, and for the fencing, etc., of allotments made under Inclosure Acts in respect of Bounty land (*i. e.* lands purchased for livings).

In 1841 Mr. Christopher Hodgson, then secretary and treasurer of the Bounty, estimated that the yearly income derived from the lands purchased for, or given to, livings amounted to £148,000. He also estimated that the Governors with the net yearly income of £11,000 from First Fruits and Tenths originally granted to the Corporation, the sum of £1,100,000 granted by Parliament, and the contributions of benefactors, had realised to the Church a permanent capital invested in land or otherwise, producing a yearly income of £208,565. Omitting that part of this income derived from the Parliamentary Grants Fund and its benefactions, the remainder, arising from the Royal Bounty Fund and its benefactions, must then have amounted to about £160,000 a year, representing the yearly addition made to the incomes of the augmented livings from the last-mentioned sources.

Further purchases continued to be made, and in 1868, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, Mr. J. K. Aston stated

that the estimated income from the lands at that date purchased for, or given to, livings through the Bounty was on the most reasonable data upon which it could be calculated £160,000 a year.

The total grants made to the end of the year 1867 were returned as £3,646,750, of which £1,523,300 had been made from the Parliamentary Grants Fund, and £2,123,450 from the Royal Bounty Fund. In addition to these grants, the benefactions had then amounted to £2,144,180. The total amount of the augmentations and benefactions at this date therefore amounted to £5,790,930, and the total addition to incomes of poor livings to not less than £225,000 a year.

The Parliamentary Grants Fund had not all been distributed at once; part of it had been earning interest while unappropriated, and had been invested when Government Stocks were very low. The original £1,100,000 and the interest so earned and the appreciation in the value of Government Stocks had enabled the Governors to make from this fund the above-mentioned grants of over one and a half millions. The benefactions elicited by this fund were about £400,000, to meet which £388,000 of the fund was given; the rest of the fund, about £1,140,000, had been appropriated by lot.

In the return made in 1900 to the Joint Select Committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons on Queen Anne's Bounty, it was shown that further grants of £774,850 had been made, and further benefactions of the value of

£977,831 had been received, increasing the total, as shown above, of £5,790,930 (at the end of 1867) to £7,543,611.

The gradual increase of the total aggregate of benefactions and grants appropriated to augmentable livings year after year can be traced in the annual reports made by the Governors to Parliament. The report for the year ending 31st December, 1920, shows that the total so appropriated to that date was £8,866,112.

Of this total sum about £3,700,000 has been invested in the purchase of, or given as benefactions in the form of, lands annexed to livings, nearly £2,000,000 has been spent in building or rebuilding parsonage houses, £390,000 has been transferred to the Church in Wales, and £2,793,372 remains credited to the augmented livings in the Governors' books, and charged upon their Corporate investments.

It is impossible to say what the exact income now flowing from these augmentations amounts to, for there has been no recent return of the income now derived from the lands purchased for, and given to, livings; the income from these lands was calculated in 1868 (from a return then obtained) to be at the rate of over 6 per cent. on the amount originally invested in their purchase, and this is probably still a safe and indeed a low estimate, for much of the land is known to be of far greater value than it was when bought. If 6 per cent. is reckoned on the £3,700,000 so invested or given, and 3 per cent. on the amount transferred to the Church in Wales and on that

remaining in the Governors' hands, the total income to augment livings (leaving out of account the large amount spent in providing parsonage houses) may be fairly estimated at not less than £318,000 per annum. Of this some £90,000 may be taken as derived from the Parliamentary Grants Fund and its benefactions. The balance of not less than £228,000 a year has been added to the income of poor livings by the use of the income of not more than £15,000 a year gross from the Royal Bounty Fund (*i. e.* First Fruits and Tenths) and its benefactions, and the whole expenses of the administration of the Bounty have also been provided. The original choice of system by the Governors seems to be amply vindicated.

The funds available for augmentation in the Governors' hands have never been large, and they have never been sufficient to bring all livings up to £200 a year. For the last eighty years, the Ecclesiastical Commission with the much greater funds at its disposal has effected a far greater increase in the permanent incomes of the Clergy. For many years its efforts were mainly directed to the town and other livings with considerable populations, while the Bounty did what it could for the small and poor rural livings; but of late years, as the two bodies have gradually come to work more and more together, the Ecclesiastical Commission has given more help to the rural as well as to the town livings. The Governors, therefore, in 1919 determined to leave all permanent augmentation for the future to the Ecclesiastical

Commission, and to devote the whole, or practically the whole, of their distributable surplus to the assistance of the incumbents of small livings in meeting their liability for the repair and upkeep of their parsonage houses and other buildings. They have not sought to extend the limit of "livings not exceeding £200 a year" as those eligible for their grants, as their funds are barely sufficient according to the best estimate they can make to give even half the amount of the dilapidations assessments on these poor livings, and they have thought it right to continue to carry out the primary purpose for which they were incorporated "the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy."

In estimating the value of a living for this purpose, they disregard all temporary assistance, such as war bonuses from the Ecclesiastical Commission, temporary grants from the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund, or Diocesan Boards of Finance, and the temporary relief from rates till 1926 granted to certain livings by the Relief of Rates Act, 1920.

CHAPTER II

THE history of the incorporation of the Bounty, and of the discharge of its original duty of augmenting the maintenance of the poor clergy has been briefly related.

The remainder of this short account of its activities will deal with those other duties which have been from time to time imposed upon it for the service of livings at large, as distinct from poor livings. These duties have been and are still extensive and now account for the greater part of the funds in its keeping and occupy the greater part of the time and cost of its administration. It is proposed to refer at a little length to some of the most important of these general duties and to deal very shortly with the rest.

The Gilbert Acts

Apart from the provisions of Acts of Parliament enabling him to do so, an incumbent has no legal power to charge the income of his living with a loan for any purpose. Any attempt to create such a charge would be invalid and could be repudiated by his successor.

There are, however, certain purposes for which it may be wise and proper to create a charge on the income of the living binding on a successor, though it is obvious that such a power must be carefully hedged about with safeguards.

The Gilbert Acts are the principal Acts regulating the creation of such charges. They take their name from Thomas Gilbert at whose instance the first and principal Act was passed in 1776. The Governors possess a photograph of an original portrait of Thomas Gilbert and some particulars of his career. He was for many years an active Member of the House of Commons, representing Newcastle-under-Lyme (1763–1768), and Lichfield City (1768–1795), and from 1784–1795 was Chairman of Ways and Means. He supported the system of State lotteries then in vogue, for it appears that he took a £10 ticket in one such lottery and gave it to his wife, who secured on the drawing of the lottery a prize of £10,000. A man of ideas in advance of his time, he was very active in many branches of social reform, devoting much time to amendments of the poor law, the provision of better main roads, and other like matters. The Act with which his name is principally remembered (17 George III, c. 53) empowered the incumbent of a living to raise loans on the security of its income for certain definite purposes and with certain stringent safeguards.

The original purposes for which such loans could be granted were extended by amending Acts (21 George III, c. 66, 1 & 2 Vic., c. 23, and 28 and 29 Vic., c. 69), and these purposes are now as follows :—

(1) For building, rebuilding, enlarging, altering, or purchasing a parsonage house and offices.

(2) For purchasing any lands or hereditaments not exceeding twelve acres contiguous to or desirable to be used or occupied with the parsonage house or glebe.

(3) For building any offices, stables or outbuildings necessary for the occupation or protection of the parsonage.

(4) For restoring, rebuilding, or repairing the fabric of the chancel of the church of the living (where the incumbent is liable to repair or sustain the fabric of such chancel).

(5) For building, improving, enlarging, or purchasing any farm-house or farm buildings or labourers' dwelling-houses with the appurtenances belonging to or desirable to be acquired for any farm or lands belonging to the living.

By the provisions of the original Act the loans were not to exceed a sum equal to three years' net income of the living, and they were to be repayable by yearly instalments of capital with interest on the balance from year to year outstanding. The term was to be for thirty-one years, but no repayment of any part of the capital was to be made in the first year.

The safeguards were, that no loan could be raised unless, before the work was begun, the incumbent had submitted a statement made on oath of the income of the living, and an estimate, also made on oath, by "a skilful and experienced workman or surveyor," accompanied by plans

and specification, to the Bishop and patron, and had obtained their consents to the loan.

The loan, when raised, had to be paid to a person nominated by the Bishop and patron, whose duty it was to see to, and pay for the execution of, the work for which the loan was made, and this nominee had to enter into a bond, with sureties, to the Bishop, for the proper carrying out of his duties.

The incumbent was empowered to borrow from any one willing to lend, including Queen Anne's Bounty, and the Governors were authorised to advance the money as lenders, but were restricted as to interest to a rate not exceeding 4 per cent.

By amending Acts the conditions of loans when made by the Governors have been altered, though the original conditions still apply where loans are made by any other lender.

By these alterations the Governors are empowered to fix the term in each particular case, though it must never exceed thirty-one years. They can, where a loan has been made by them for a shorter term, extend this term on the appointment of a new incumbent so long as the term from the commencement does not exceed thirty-one years. By an Act of 1918 (Loans [Incumbents of Benefices] Amendment Act, 1918), in the case of loans made by the Governors, the necessity for the statement of income and the estimate being made on oath, and also the appointment of a person to receive the advance are dispensed with, and the whole procedure is simplified, but the provisions that the consent of the

Governors must be obtained before the work is begun, and that the Bishop and patron must approve the loan, are still maintained. The amounts lent are now disbursed by the Governors themselves to the persons who have carried out the work.

Where the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have augmented the living from their common fund, their consent is necessary, and also in cases of similar loans to Bishops and other dignitaries, which were first provided for by legislation in the year 1836.

At various times loans were made at 3½ per cent. interest, but these are now almost all repaid.

A loan of this nature, repayable by small yearly instalments of capital, has naturally never proved attractive to the ordinary investor, and with rare exceptions all the loans made under the Gilbert Acts have been made by the Governors. They have been made as an ordinary investment of the funds from time to time in their keeping, on which are charged the sums standing in their books to the credit of livings. They are not restricted to the poor clergy, but can be and are made to Bishops, dignitaries, and incumbents of any living. They have not always been remunerative investments, for the rate which would have been obtainable on other investments, has often exceeded the 4 per cent. which is the utmost that can be obtained on these loans, and during the last century the Governors often sold stocks at a loss to provide the moneys to be advanced. Although on the whole collected without much loss, the

interest and instalments are not paid with the same punctuality as interest on other investments, and their collection entails much more labour and expense.

The Governors, however, have for more than a hundred years considered it their duty to make such advances. They have been attacked for lending at 4 per cent., at times on the ground that this was an usurious rate of interest; at other times (as in the report of the Joint Select Committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons in 1901), on the ground that they were neglecting the business principles on which they should act in lending at such a low rate. The Governors considering it their duty to lend, have not sought power to charge a higher rate, even when, as is now the case, they could invest the money elsewhere to produce nearly 6 per cent., and they have even reduced below 4 per cent. the rate of the real return on their investment as they, instead of the borrower (as in ordinary cases of borrowing), pay all the expenses of the loan.

On three separate occasions the Governors have obtained powers by Act of Parliament to extend the terms of loans beyond the fixed limit of thirty-one years. These were temporary powers specially obtained to lighten the burden of repayments during the great fall in rents and tithe-rentcharge during the last twenty years of the last century, and have long since expired.

The Governors have also been the subject of much criticism, particularly by the successors of

incumbents to whom loans have been made, on the ground that the loans on their livings should never have been allowed. This criticism, though possibly in some cases legitimate, was not properly directed against the Governors. The original intention of these Acts was to make the Governors merely lenders, and to throw on them no duty as regards a loan, except that of seeing that the security for the repayment was adequate, the merits of the work to be done being left to those who were looked upon as the persons properly qualified to safeguard the interests of the livings, namely the incumbent, the Bishop and the patron. The Governors for many years acted on this principle, and there is no doubt that in the period from 1860 to 1870, when rents and tithe-rentcharge were high, many loans were made which the Governors would now decline to make, and that the repayment of these loans pressed very heavily upon succeeding incumbents during the great fall in the incomes of livings from 1880 onwards. There is a case among the older papers where the object of the loan was stated to be the addition of a room for parish purposes to the parsonage, and a subsequent incumbent bitterly complained of having to pay for the addition of a "billiard room" built by his predecessor for the recreation of his private pupils. The Governors were gradually driven, against the intention of the Acts, to investigate not only the security for the loan, but the merits of the objects for which it was asked. They have since not infrequently been attacked for declining loans, on the ground that

the merits of the loan had been fully considered by the local and natural guardians of the temporalities of the living who alone were competent to judge of those merits. For many years, and at the present day, every application for a loan has been, and is, most carefully scrutinised by the architectural and other staff of the Bounty, and the loan is finally made, or declined, after detailed consideration by a special Committee of the Governors, the term being fixed in each particular case according to the nature of the work, and in certain cases also according to the income of the living.

Although the original Gilbert Act was passed in 1776, only one loan was made under it by the Governors till 1809. The reason for this is not clear; possibly there were no more applications made to them, or possibly the reason is to be found in the state of the Public Funds, in which the capital in the Governors' hands was then invested. These funds were during the years from 1777 to 1809 generally at a discount, sometimes as great as 40 per cent., and the Governors may have considered it inadvisable to sell out in order to make advances at 4 per cent. The progress in the next thirty years was rapid. Mr. Christopher Hodgson in the second edition of his *Account of Queen Anne's Bounty*, published in 1845, gives the total amount advanced by the Governors under these Acts up to that date as £1,218,000. By the end of 1867 this total had grown to £2,660,995, by the end of the last century to £4,146,283, and up to the end of 1920 to £4,562,206.

The amount outstanding on these loans has naturally varied from time to time.

At the end of 1867 there were 2,559 mortgages in existence, and the total outstanding on them was £950,685.

In 1899 the total amount outstanding had fallen to £468,560, and it has gradually fallen since, and is now only £169,635. The number of loans has not, however, fallen in the same proportion, and is now 2,100. The loans are again slightly on the increase, probably owing to the amount of necessary improvements which remained in abeyance during the War, but the amounts lent are much smaller than they used to be fifty years ago. In 1920, 188 loans were made under these Acts, the total amount advanced being £36,454.

The business under the Gilbert Acts is undoubtedly the most thankless that the Governors have to undertake. Many of the sums are borrowed by incumbents, who on their institution to a living find certain improvements essential, such improvements being very often in connection with sanitation, or the provision of a proper water supply or bath.

The incoming incumbents in some cases have little available capital, and the expenses of removal, furnishing, etc., are heavy; in other cases they not unnaturally feel disinclined to invest their own money in improvements to a house they may occupy for only a few years; but having raised the loan they often find the repayments a heavy task, especially in these days.

The diminishing length, already mentioned, of the average incumbency also makes it more certain that many of these loans have in part to be repaid by incumbents who did not borrow the money; and in these cases there is a frequent tendency to consider that the loan ought not to have been made.

The very name of Queen Anne's Bounty may well sound incongruous to incumbents whose sole connection with the Corporation is the demands from its officials for sums due on mortgage. The work of collection is arduous and ungrateful, but it is satisfactory to be able to state that in spite of all their pressing necessities the incumbents do (if time is given, as it is, where time is needed), make the repayments, that the amount that has to be written off as irrecoverable, or forgiven in extreme cases, is small and that the Governors for many years have not been forced to have recourse in any case to the methods of recovery provided by the Acts, namely distraint, or the sequestration of the living.

Sales of Parsonage Houses and Provision of New Houses

By the Parsonages Act, 1838 (1 & 2 Vic., c. 23) as amended by later Acts, an incumbent is empowered with the consent of the Bishop, patron, and Archbishop to sell the parsonage house. The proceeds of sale have to be paid to the Governors, and on them is thrown the duty of providing another house out of these proceeds either by

purchase or building, the house to be so provided being approved by the Bishop and patron. This is another duty which is not restricted in any way to poor livings, and has nothing to do with the Governors' primary duty of augmentation.

It is a curious anomaly that the Governors, though responsible for the provision of the new house, have no voice in the sale of the old parsonage, and may never even hear of its being sold until the proceeds of sale are received by their treasurer. If the new house is acquired by purchase a valuation has to be submitted to the Governors, together with plans of the house. If it has to be built, full plans and estimates have to be furnished. In either case the plans and other papers are carefully criticised in their architectural department, and the architect's report laid before the Committee which decides on the questions of purchase or building.

The incumbent is allowed to choose his own architect but no special expenses are paid from the available funds if he selects an architect living at an unnecessary distance from the living. The Governors are careful to see that as far as is possible the new house is in a convenient situation, is so constructed as not to entail an undue burden of dilapidations on future incumbents, and is of a size suitable to the income of the living, though the problem of building a house suitable both for an income of £200 or £300 a year and for an incumbent with a large family has yet to be solved.

Many houses have been sold under the powers

of the Parsonages Act, 1838, and a large aggregate sum has passed through the Governors' hands, while certain surpluses not required for the provision of the new houses remain with the Governors and are credited to the livings concerned as additions to their capital endowments.

The original Act was passed when the great effort was being made to restrict the system of pluralities which had become a scandal, and its provisions as to the dealings with the proceeds of sale were intended to force incumbents to the prompt provision of a new house. The Governors were given no option as to the investment of the funds, nor as to the income accruing till the new house had been provided. They were directed to invest the proceeds of sales in Government securities and to accumulate the dividends and add them to the capital sum. These provisions, after a time, led to difficulties, for in many cases, as has been already mentioned, the amount invested was not forthcoming on the sale of the securities, where these had fallen in value since the investment was made, nor could an incumbent who had sold his house obtain any part of the income on the proceeds of sale to pay for his temporary accommodation till the new house was provided, even though it was obviously clear that there would eventually be a surplus (and often a large surplus) to go to endowment.

The Governors therefore caused a bill to be drafted which became law in 1911. This Act, known as The Parsonages Act, 1911, already referred to, gives the Governors power to credit

the living with the proceeds of sale as money, the investment thereof being made at their Corporate risk, and also power at their discretion to pay the interest in whole or in part to the incumbent. These new powers have undoubtedly facilitated the sale of parsonages, which has become the more necessary since the recent rise in the cost of living and labour has made the upkeep of a large house and garden in many cases an intolerable burden.

During the year 1920 the Governors received from the proceeds of sale of parsonages £181,610. No return has ever been made of the total sum which has passed through their hands under the Parsonages Act, 1838, but the total spent in building and rebuilding houses from moneys arising from sales, together with moneys given under their augmentation powers to poor livings, and in a few cases with other capital moneys belonging to livings, has amounted to the end of 1920 to £2,612,029. There also remain in their hands large surpluses from the sale of parsonage houses transferred to endowment capital, amounting in round figures to (*a*) £197,000 credited to the livings in the Governors' books, and (*b*) stock of the nominal value of £70,000 held at the individual risk of the livings concerned.

Transfer of Existing Endowment Trusts

In 1838 further duties were thrown upon the Bounty, by Act of Parliament (2 & 3 Vic., c. 49). The first of these arose from the power given

by that Act to trustees to transfer to the Governors endowments vested in them and held for livings. Such transfers are useful, among other reasons, in that they save the recurring cost of the appointment of new trustees and the consequent diminution of the trust fund. Many trustees have taken advantage of this power, and the Governors have received, and continue to have transferred to them, many such trust funds, frequently of small value.

The amount credited to livings in the Governors' books on endowments account at the end of 1920 was £857,308, and the Governors also held stock for particular livings on this account, of the nominal value of £183,729 and annuities amounting to £1,452. Various other trust funds besides those relating to the incumbent's income have been taken over under this power, and the Governors hold *inter alia* capital of Curates' Stipend Funds (the amount credited in the books being £55,272, and stocks being also held of the nominal value of £59,000); and Church Repair Funds (the amount credited as money being £31,500, and the stocks being of the nominal value of £9,800). As in all other cases, the care of these funds and the remittance of the interest and dividends upon them are carried out without any charge to the livings concerned, and necessarily entail work and expense to the Governors' funds.

Sale of Bounty Lands

It will be remembered that when a purchase of land was made for a living, or a benefaction of land was given to it, the land was annexed to the living for ever, and the Governors ceased to have anything further to do with it. These are the lands commonly referred to as Bounty land. There had been large additions by allotments under the Inclosure Acts to these Bounty lands, the allotments following the title of the original lands. In 1838 by the Act already referred to (2 & 3 Vic., c. 49) power was given to the incumbent, with the consent of the Bishop and patron, and, where land was in the parish or in a contiguous parish, of the Archbishop also, to sell Bounty land. The consent of the Governors had to be obtained and the proceeds of the sale to be paid to them, to be held as endowment capital for the living concerned.

This was a new duty and not one concerned with poor livings only, for many of the livings originally augmented with Bounty land had in 1833, or have since, passed from the class of poor livings.

At later dates incumbents were given other powers of sale over all glebe land including Bounty land under the Ecclesiastical Leasing Acts and the Glebe Lands Act of 1888, but a very large amount of Bounty land has been sold and is still sold under the power now being dealt with. This is a convenient course, as the original title deeds have always remained, as has been already mentioned, in the custody of the Bounty.

No exact calculation of the proportion of Bounty land sold under the various powers referred to has been made, but it probably amounts to about one-third of the whole. When a sale has been approved under the Act with which the Governors are concerned, the transfer of the land to the purchaser is carried out through the Governors' solicitor's department, the Governors' solicitor acting for the incumbent without any charge to the funds of the living; beyond out of pocket expenses. In some periods the sales have been few in number, but during the last few years, there has been a very large number of sales and the work entailed on the Governors' staff and the expense to their funds has been very considerable. In 1920 alone over 315 sales were carried out and the proceeds of sale exceeded £225,000.

Some small part of the total sum received by the Governors since 1838 on sales of Bounty land has been re-expended in the provision of parsonage houses, or in the acquisition in some few cases of other lands. After allowing for these sums, there remained standing at the end of 1920 to the credit of the livings concerned in the Governors' books on this account a sum of £1,315,621, and the Governors also hold for livings on this account stocks of the nominal value of £325,000.

The proceeds of sale of Bounty land sold under the Ecclesiastical Leasing Acts and the Glebe Lands Act do not come to the hands of the Governors.

Redemption of Tithe-Rentcharge

In 1836 the tithes formerly payable in kind were commuted into a money rentcharge. An amending Act in 1846 (9 & 10 Vic., c. 73) contained provisions for the redemption of the tithe-rentcharge so created and directed that, where the tithe-rentcharge belonged to a living, the redemption moneys should be paid to the Bounty, to be held for the living. The terms of redemption were fixed, and redemptions, except in a very limited number of cases, could only be effected by the consent of both payer and owner. The terms were not such as to be often attractive to both these parties at any given time. The redemptions were, therefore, till the end of 1918 comparatively few both in number and amount, but they were sufficient to have brought by that date to the Governors' keeping over £1,242,000 in respect of redemptions of ordinary tithe-rent charge belonging to livings, and over £31,000 in respect of those of extraordinary tithe-rentcharge. By the Tithe Act, 1918, the original fixed terms of redemption of ordinary tithe-rentcharge were abolished, and a new system was enacted, under which the payer and owner of tithe-rentcharge are left free to redeem it on any terms agreed between them, and in default of agreement the payer is enabled to have the tithe-rentcharge compulsorily redeemed by order made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on terms to be fixed as provided by the Act, these being terms which are intended to vary from

year to year according to the present and prospective value of the tithe-rentcharge from time to time, and to the rate of interest which may fairly be earned by the redemption money. There is a further provision that where tithe-rentcharge belongs to a living, any terms agreed to by the incumbent with the payer for its redemption shall require the sanction of Queen Anne's Bounty.

This Act has led to a great increase in redemptions and has naturally involved the Governors in a mass of new correspondence. Where there are redemptions by agreement with incumbents the Governors' consent has to be sought, and each case has to be carefully examined, and where the redemption is a compulsory one made on the application of the payer, they are constantly asked by the incumbent to help him in seeing that no injustice is done to the living. The calculation by which the amount of the redemption money is arrived at involves (*inter alia*) the deduction from the gross value in perpetuity of the tithe-rentcharge, of the rates paid or payable in the three years immediately preceding the date of the application for redemption. It is not always easy for an incumbent to work out these and other necessary figures, and he often has recourse to the Governors for advice and assistance. The new provisions took some months to come into play, but even in 1919 the Governors received on this account £134,671, a sum much larger than that previously received in any single year since 1846. In 1920 the increase was very marked and £471,094 was received on this account.

The Act also contains provisions by which the redemption money, once arrived at by agreement or on compulsion, may, in certain cases, be paid, not in a lump sum, but by a terminable annuity, spread over not more than fifty years, and comprising interest on the redemption sum and also a further amount to form a sinking fund to produce the redemption sum at the end of the term. These annuities are paid, not to the incumbent, but to the Governors, and the practical result is that in these cases, during the term, the Governors are substituted as collectors, for the incumbents or their agents who previously collected the tithe-rent-charges so redeemed. The Governors are already collecting some hundreds of these annuities and there is every probability that they will soon have to collect some thousands.

No provision is made by the Act for meeting the costs and expenses thrown upon the Governors by this legislation. The Governors have, however, as has been already mentioned, obtained a rule under which they can at their discretion invest the redemption moneys in stocks at the individual risk of the livings concerned, and a further rule gives them a power to retain a percentage (not exceeding 2 per cent.) of the interest or dividends on such stocks to defray their costs and expenses. This power they have not yet exercised.

The total sums standing to the credit of livings at the end of 1920 on ordinary tithe redemption account and charged on their Corporate investments was £1,447,576, and they also held at that date on this account stocks to the nominal value

of £517,100, held at the individual risk of livings.

On extraordinary tithe redemption account the amount credited to livings as money at the same date was £33,121 and the stocks on this account were of the nominal value of £1,319.

It is impossible to forecast whether redemptions will increase or decrease, but there is every prospect that they will for the future greatly exceed what they were before the Act of 1918 was passed.

The Dilapidations Acts

In order to make clear the duties thrown upon the Governors by these Acts, it is necessary very briefly to explain the liabilities of an incumbent in respect of the buildings belonging to his living.

As regards the temporal possessions of the Church of England, there is no one great corporation or body to which they all belong. Each living is a separate entity for this purpose, the incumbent being, with his successors, what is known as a corporation sole. He is not a mere tenant of property belonging to some one else, but is, during his incumbency, subject to certain restrictions necessary to safeguard the interest of his successor, the owner and the sole owner of the possessions of the living, and among other things of its buildings. The obligation for the upkeep of these buildings is not, therefore, thrown upon him by some other person, but is the natural consequence of his ownership, which is in common language referred to as the "parson's freehold."

Previous to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act, 1871, the position as to the repair and upkeep of these buildings was very unsatisfactory. The Courts of Common Law had laid down, in certain leading decisions, the general principles, which governed the law of dilapidations and which regulated the amount chargeable on a vacancy against the outgoing incumbent or his representatives. The incoming incumbent had a right to recover this amount from the outgoing incumbent or his representatives on whom lay the primary liability to pay it. In practice the arrangement rested entirely between the incoming and the late incumbent or his executors; neither the patrons nor Bishops interfered or asserted any rights to interfere. If either party was dissatisfied and no arrangement was come to, the claim of the new incumbent could only be enforced or resisted by an action at law, though it was a common practice, if the parties or the surveyors whom they privately employed differed, to leave the matter to the decision of an umpire chosen by the parties. There was, however, no security at all that the amount paid by a vacating incumbent or his representatives was expended on the living, nor was there any practical means of enforcing such expenditure.

This system was completely changed by the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Acts of 1871 and 1872. They did not enlarge the extent of the incumbent's liability to keep the buildings of the living in repair, but provided new and more stringent machinery for ensuring that the law should be enforced and

the repair of the buildings effectively carried out. The alterations made by these statutes may be very briefly described as follows:—

Provision was made for the election by the Bishop, Archdeacons and Rural Deans in each diocese of an official to be known as the diocesan surveyor, and his duties were defined. Once appointed he is what may be described as a statutory official, with certain statutory duties, but not under the direct control of any person or persons during his term of office, which may be short or long according to the conditions of his election.

His charges are regulated by a scale made in each diocese by the same body of persons by whom he is elected with the additional assistance of the chancellor of the diocese.

On a vacancy in a living, unless the incumbent is protected by a certain certificate, which will be presently described, the diocesan surveyor is directed by the Bishop to report upon the buildings of the living and also the chancel of the church (in those cases in which the incumbent is liable for its repair) and to estimate the amount required to make good the dilapidations thereon. The report has to be submitted to the outgoing incumbent or his representatives and to the incoming incumbent, and either party has a right of objection, but at the objector's cost whatever the event. The Bishop decides on all objections, calling in, if necessary, another surveyor to advise him. After the time allowed for objections has expired, and having given his decision on such objections (if there are any) the Bishop makes

a final order which is binding, without any further right of appeal, on both parties. The new incumbent is himself bound to pay the amount named in the order to Queen Anne's Bounty, but he has a personal action for debt for the amount named in the order against the late incumbent or his estate. The new incumbent must pay to Queen Anne's Bounty the amount named in the order as and when he recovers it, and whether he has recovered it or not, within six months of the order. If he does not do so, it is the Governors' duty under the express provisions of the Acts to report to the Bishop the non-compliance with the law. If the amount is irrecoverable from the late incumbent or his representatives the new incumbent may apply to the Governors for a loan, to be charged on the living, which the Governors can make, if they approve of it, for such term as they determine.

At other times than on a vacancy a survey and report can be obtained on the request of the incumbent, or on complaint made by the patron, Archdeacon, or Rural Dean, and the incumbent is bound to carry out the works ordered, but no money need be paid to the Governors. They are given a discretion to lend any part of the sum named in the survey. In every case of a survey, whether on vacancy or request or complaint, as soon as the works have been completed to the satisfaction of the diocesan surveyor, the incumbent is entitled to a certificate protecting him from any claim, except for wilful waste, for a period of five years. The Governors of the Bounty are practically the bankers of the Church for the

purposes of the Acts. The sums paid to them as mentioned above, are disbursed by them on the certificate or certificates of the diocesan surveyor to the tradesmen employed, or to the incumbent, if he has already paid the tradesmen. Moneys lent under the Act are disbursed in the same way. The Governors also keep a register of the certificates of protection already mentioned.

In the early years after it had become law, this new system pressed heavily on incumbents who had been instituted to their livings under the much laxer administration of the earlier period, and in 1876 a Committee of the House of Commons inquired into the working of the Acts. Their report and the evidence given before them (1876, No. 258, Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Acts) are still instructive, though they dealt largely with complaints which only arose from the incumbents suffering from the recent change of system. The law as so altered by the Acts of 1871 and 1872 is still in force and, though undoubtedly a great improvement on the earlier state of things, has not proved wholly satisfactory. The main defects in the Acts have proved to be the absence of any provision for regular periodic surveys, the curious protection of the only person liable for repairs from any liability to do them for five years, given to him merely for having done what it was his duty to do at the beginning of the period, and the omission of any co-ordinating authority over the diocesan surveyors, who, having the Act as their sole guide, may, and often do, take varying views as to the exact lines on which they should make

their assessments. The last-named omission has been partly, but not wholly, met by a voluntary association of the surveyors themselves, but the five-year period of protection has led to constant difficulties, as an incumbent frequently vacates by death or resignation during the period of protection, and the incoming incumbent has to bear the burden of arrears of repairs, in many cases covering almost the full five years. The Governors' principal share in the administration of the Acts is limited as far as the law is concerned to the receipt and disbursement of the moneys assessed on vacancies, and to the exercise of the powers of lending created by the Statutes, but the fact that the Bounty alone of all the persons concerned has a continuous existence, and that it has had to do with every assessment on vacancy for fifty years, has naturally led to an accumulation of experience and of knowledge of precedent which is not to be found elsewhere. Their practice as to making loans under these Acts (which are quite distinct from loans for improvements under the Gilbert Acts already described) has been gradually formed, and is briefly as follows: *In vacancy cases* they nearly always lend, if applied to, such part of the sum assessed as cannot be recovered from the outgoing incumbent or his estate. *In request cases* they for the first few years after 1871 made loans to incumbents to provide the sum assessed; the incumbents then resigned and their burden was thrown on their successors. It was seen that it was not fair to allow an incumbent thus to escape his legal and moral obligation, and loans

were for a time declined in all request cases. There are now two classes of request cases in which loans are sometimes made: (*a*) To a new incumbent, where the late incumbent vacates protected by certificate, and thereby free from any claim, and the new incumbent at once after institution has a survey on request, and (*b*) if work is necessitated during an incumbency by extraordinary causes, *e. g.* the subsidence of the foundations, or dry rot, or in very special cases where the work is on the border-line between improvements and repairs, *e. g.* if a completely new roof is required to a parsonage or completely new boundary walls to the premises. In the last-mentioned class of cases only part of the cost is usually lent.

The term of the loans is always short; in the majority of cases it is five years. This has been found to be desirable, as the work is of an ephemeral nature, and further repairs are continually becoming necessary. The Governors have no power to lend any greater sum than that named in the Bishop's order, or in request cases in the surveyor's estimate. In vacancy cases the scheme of the Acts is that this order shall be final; if the work costs more the extra cost has to be found by the new incumbent personally, not by the outgoing one; if it costs less, the surplus is paid over to the new incumbent personally, not to the outgoing one.

The Acts also contain provisions intended to secure that the buildings shall be adequately insured against fire by the incumbent, but from

information that from time to time comes to the Governors, it would appear that these provisions have not been very successful. A good deal of information on the subject can be found in the report of, and the evidence given before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1878. (See Appendix, Part II.)

Many cases arose in which there were irrecoverable sums where the income of the living was so small that it could not bear the burden of a loan, and in 1896 the Governors, as has already been mentioned, obtained a rule enabling them, where the living was augmentable by them (*i. e.* not exceeding £200 a year), to make grants of half the irrecoverable amount. Loans have, however, not infrequently been made to livings only just exceeding £200 a year, as there has been no other means of assistance in such cases.

It would be beyond the objects of this short account of Queen Anne's Bounty to discuss at length the possible changes which might be made in the present system, a subject to which much attention has been directed, especially during the last twenty years, but some observations may be made on certain attempts to find a solution, in which the Governors have taken a part. The problem is not an easy one, and the annual sum required is greater than might appear at first sight. There are some 12,000 parsonage houses, and on the best computation that can be made the sum required for the repair of each of these is on the average, when the costs of and incidental to survey are included, probably not much less than

£25 a year. The total annual sum required for the parsonage houses is therefore something about £300,000 a year. Beyond this a further large sum has to be found for the repair of farm-houses and buildings, though this is gradually diminishing as glebe is sold. The suggestion which is sometimes lightly made that the repair of parsonage houses should be paid for from central funds clearly provides no solution, for no such sum as £300,000 a year could be taken from these funds without destroying or seriously damaging other work, which is, with little doubt, of even greater importance to the Church. Diocesan bodies are not in a position to find these large sums, and the primary liability in consequence must remain on the occupants of the houses. Attempts to improve the system have therefore been principally directed to substituting for the surveys at uncertain times, a compulsory survey at stated intervals, and for the liability of the incumbent from time to time to pay lump sums, the imposition of an annual charge to meet the estimated cost of carrying out the work at these stated periods. Suggestions have also been made for providing some central supervision or co-ordination of the principles on which assessments should be made. The difficulty in carrying out these suggestions has been that an Act of Parliament is necessary, and that no agreement on such an Act has hitherto been obtainable.

In 1910 the heads of such a scheme were submitted to the Governors by a Joint Committee of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which

for some years had been considering the desirability of changes in the law. The Governors were asked to make their observations on the scheme, and to state whether from their knowledge of the whole subject they thought the suggested changes practicable. They very carefully considered them, appointing a special Committee for the purpose, and on the advice of this Committee answered that, with certain important alterations, they thought the scheme practicable. In order to make their views quite clear, they caused a bill to be drafted, which would, in their opinion, if approved and carried into law, constitute a feasible system of dealing with the whole question. This bill was, with certain modifications, accepted by the two Houses of Convocation of both provinces, and also by the Canterbury House of laymen, but was not approved by the York House of laymen. About this time a movement began for the creation of diocesan Boards of Finance, and when the bill came up again for consideration by a Committee of the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1915 it was decided that any question of such a considerable change in the law should be postponed, until it was seen whether the diocesan Boards of Finance would become sufficiently strong to attempt to deal with the question. This line of advance, it was thought, might prove more acceptable than the much more centralised system which was contained in the bill under consideration. No further serious attempt to alter the existing law has since been made, but an advance has been made on the lines

of decentralisation, which so far seems to give hope of at least a partial solution of some of the present difficulties. The idea underlying this advance is not an alteration of the law, but the provision within the present law by the voluntary action of the incumbents, with the assistance of the diocesan Boards of Finance, of the annual payments (which by the bill just mentioned would have been made compulsory), the incumbents in return agreeing to a system of surveys at stated intervals. The weakness of such a scheme is that it provides no machinery for remedying the lack of co-ordination in the methods of assessment in the different dioceses, and that it can only be effective if incumbents voluntarily agree to adopt it. How far it will be successful will probably depend on the strength both in money and activity of the diocesan Boards. Some of them have already achieved, or appear to be achieving, very satisfactory results; others have hardly begun, and some have not begun at all to touch the subject. In order to induce an incumbent to provide (by annual payments to the societies or by taking out a policy for a fixed period) for the amount that will, according to the best estimate that can be made, have to be spent when the next survey is made, it is very desirable that some assistance with his payments should be given him. This is done to a varying degree in different dioceses; in some the only assistance is the payment of all fees to the diocesan surveyor and other diocesan officials, in others varying percentages of the annual payments are promised

from diocesan funds; in some dioceses efforts are also already being made to induce the new Parochial Church Councils to undertake the whole or part of the annual payments. It may be found, as time goes on, that even if no drastic changes are made by law in the system of an incumbent's tenure of his parsonage, a solution partial or complete of the dilapidations question will be found along these lines; it can at least be said that more progress has been made already than might have been expected, though such progress is only to be found where the diocesan Board of Finance is active and under skilled management.

The Governors, as has been stated, decided in 1919 to leave all further permanent augmentation to the Ecclesiastical Commission and to devote their annual distributable income to the assistance of incumbents of poor livings in meeting their liability for dilapidations. Having obtained a new rule under the Royal Sign Manual dated the 17th September, 1919, empowering them to employ their available income in this way, they have made a scheme on the same lines as the diocesan schemes already described, and so designed that, within its limited sphere of very poor livings, it may work with and if possible strengthen the diocesan efforts. By this scheme they undertake where an incumbent of an augmentable living is willing to have a survey and put his buildings in repair, to pay half the cost on condition that the incumbent completes the work, obtains his certificate of protection, and agrees to a further

survey every five years, and pays or provides by a policy for half the estimated cost of the work that will be required at the end of the next five years. In two particulars the Governors' scheme offers special inducements, namely, the payment of half the cost of the initial work and the undertaking that, if there is a deficit in the sum provided at the end of the five years, they will meet the whole of such deficit; whereas, if there is a surplus, the whole of such surplus will go towards paying the incumbent's annual payments for the next five years' period. An incumbent, therefore, of a living eligible for the Governors' scheme who pays his annual sum will know that he has no further liability, except in the case of gross negligence, and this will, it is hoped, to some extent lighten the burden of dilapidations, which is felt not only from its actual cost, but from the anxiety caused by the utter uncertainty as to what that cost may be. The scheme is in operation, and the outlook for its success is hopeful, but it has not yet had time to prove how far it will be of value, and at best it can touch only the fringe of the whole question, as it cannot help more than 1,300 to 1,400 livings out of the 12,000 to 13,000 that own parsonages or other buildings.

The ordinary administration connected with these Acts entails considerable work. Moneys flow in and out daily under orders and disbursement certificates, difficult questions have to be answered in many cases, and applications for loans dealt with. The total amount received between 1871 and 1920 has been £3,050,717,

nearly all of which has in ordinary course been disbursed. The grants made to meet irrecoverable dilapidations moneys under the rule of 1896 have been just under £30,000, and the loans made under these Acts (as distinct from the Gilbert Acts loans) have amounted to £167,019.

The costs incurred by the Governors in carrying out their duties under these Acts have not fallen on their general income, for the Acts provided for the retention by the Governors of a percentage on all dilapidations moneys passing through their hands. They have found it a simpler and more acceptable system, instead of retaining these percentages, to allow no interest to the incumbent on such moneys for the first three months in which they are in their hands.

There are some other Acts of Parliament directing the payment to the Governors of sums belonging to livings, derived from various sources, but the aggregate of the sums received under these Acts does not amount to more than £140,000, and no special description of them is necessary. They can be found in the Appendix, where a full list of the Statutes affecting Queen Anne's Bounty is set out, and also a list of the principal sources of information as to the Corporation and its work.

Before concluding this short account with a note as to the general administration of the Governors' business, it may not be unfitting to refer to two questions affecting the general welfare of the Church in which the Governors have recently had a considerable part, namely, the struggle to

save part of the endowments of the Church in Wales, and the recent amendment of the machinery for the union of livings.

The Church in Wales

When the first attack on the Church in Wales was launched in 1894–5, the Governors appointed a Committee consisting of Archbishop Temple (then Bishop of London), the late Lord Alverstone (then Sir Richard Webster) and the late H. W. Cripps, K.C., to take such steps as were possible to save the funds in the Governors' hands appropriated to Welsh livings, and the Bounty lands in Wales. These funds then amounted roughly to £600,000, and the Bounty lands in Wales were estimated to produce an annual income of about £16,000. By the provisions of the bill the whole of these funds and the whole of the Bounty lands, with the sole exception of those derived from private benefactions, were to be taken from the Church and devoted to secular objects. The Governors contended that all the grants made by them both from the Royal Bounty Fund and the Parliamentary Grants Fund, and all Bounty land acquired with such grants, should also be saved to the Church, and as an alternative, if this contention was not admitted, that at least an account should be taken of the amount of such grants derived from Welsh sources (*i. e.* grants made from Welsh First Fruits and Tenths) and the amount from English sources (*i. e.* English First Fruits and Tenths), and that the latter should

not be secularised. Many amendments were drawn under the direction of the Committee so appointed, and were strongly contested in the House of Commons when the bill was in Committee. The main contention was not admitted, nor the alternative of an account which was said to be impossible. The amendments on these points were all defeated, though in some cases by very small majorities.

The efforts of the Governors, however, were not useless. Before the final and successful attack was made, a Royal Commission was appointed in 1906 to inquire into the temporalities of the Church in Wales and the sources from which such temporalities were derived, and the bill subsequently introduced by the Government in 1912 provided that all those shown by the report of the Royal Commission to have been derived from English sources should be left to the Church. The Governors' further claims, that the rest of the funds and Bounty lands derived from grants both from the Royal Bounty Fund and also from the Parliamentary Grants Fund should not be secularised, were not admitted in the bill as introduced, but both these claims were subsequently conceded by the Government during the progress of the bill in Committee. The final result was the admission of all the claims for which the Governors had originally contended, though they had been entirely refused in 1894–5. Since the date of disestablishment the Governors have transferred to the Welsh Church Representative Body stock of the nominal value of £525,954 and

£172,126 in money, and all the Bounty lands have also been transferred to that body. The £600,000 held in 1894 had increased by the date of disestablishment to £694,333. Out of this amount, the whole of which would have been secularised (except that part representing private benefactions) by the original bill, only £21,656 has had to be transferred to the Welsh Church Commission to be devoted to secular objects, this amount consisting principally of tithe-rentcharge redemption moneys in the Governors' keeping.

The Union of Benefices

Queen Anne's Bounty is not directly concerned with the union of benefices, but in the course of its augmentation of poor livings it became inevitably involved in the question whether a poor living with a very small population should be augmented, or whether it ought to be united to another, and the money that would have gone to augment it, devoted to the increase of the income of some other poor living, which from its isolated situation or some other cause must stand alone. The Governors, therefore, after 1900, caused inquiries on this point to be made to the Bishop, whenever a doubtful case came before them.

In 1909 they appointed a committee to inquire into the whole field of their work, and, as a necessary part of this investigation, they obtained returns, under the hands of Commissioners specially appointed by the Bishops, of the value and general circumstances of about 3,100 livings,

which it was thought might then be considered to come within the limits of their augmentation powers. (The number of benefices "not exceeding £200 a year" is now probably not more than 1,500 or 1,600, including some 600 which, although recently made up to £200 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, are still augmentable, as they do not exceed that figure.) In nearly a thousand of these returns in 1909 suggestions were made for union, or for the careful consideration of the possibility of union. The law under which unions could be carried out was seventy years old, and the difficulties of effecting unions were materially increased by the necessity of the consent of the patrons, who not only frequently refused their consent, but in many cases could not be induced to give any consideration to the question. The Committee of the Governors, therefore, caused a bill to be drafted which they appended to their report to the General Court of the Governors in 1910, recommending that the first favourable opportunity should be taken to introduce legislation on the lines of this bill.

No such opportunity occurred, and no further steps were taken, till the exigencies of the war had necessitated the service of many incumbents with the forces, and had shown that many of the livings thus temporarily left without incumbents could be successfully held in plurality with others.

The Governors thereupon, on the motion of the Bishop of Norwich, in whose diocese there existed many such livings, appointed a Committee to look further into the matter, and the bill drafted in

1910 was very carefully redrafted and altered in many particulars, although its main provisions, abolishing the absolute veto of the patron and requiring a local inquiry in every case of proposed union, were preserved. This bill was accepted by the Houses of Convocation of both provinces in the summer of 1919. It was not then known that the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919 was likely soon to become law, but when this happened in the autumn session of Parliament the Union of Benefices bill was further amended and was passed in December, 1919, as a temporary measure for two years, so that the National Church Assembly should have an opportunity of further considering the subject.

General Administration

The moneys coming to the Governors' hands from all the various sources which have been described, and standing in their books to the credit of livings, rich and poor, amounted at the end of 1920 to upwards of £7,500,000. In addition to the sums so credited as money, there were at the same date invested in the Governors' name, but held at the risk of the livings concerned, Stocks of the nominal value of over £1,280,000.

The sums credited as money are charged, as has been shown, on the general corporate investments of the Governors. These investments consist of stocks and securities of the class known as gilt-edged securities, loans on the security of freehold lands, loans to local authorities, loans under the Acts already mentioned to the clergy,

and certain estates bought by the Governors on corporate account and consisting almost entirely of freehold ground rents. There is no other property belonging to the Bounty, and the property and investments described above are already fully charged with the sums standing to the credit of livings. Indeed the Governors, having regard to the great fall in capital value of that part of their corporate investments which consists of Stock securities, have thought it wise to set aside annually in late years a part of their income to a reserve fund against this depreciation. The interest and dividends payable to the clergy amount to over £260,500 a year, and there remains, as there has always remained throughout the existence of the Corporation, a comparatively small margin of income, from which the costs and expenses incident to the Governors' many duties are paid, and in recent years certain sums also placed to the reserve against depreciation. The small ultimate surplus is added to the income from First Fruits and Tenths, and forms the fund, and the only fund, available in the hands of the Governors for any purposes of the Church. The curious legend that the Bounty possesses some great accumulated fund which it could, but will not, use for the aid of the poor clergy is, and has always been, wholly without foundation.

The management of the affairs of the Bounty is conducted by the General Court of the Governors, which meets once a month, the chair being usually taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury; Committees of the Governors on finance and estates,

sales and purchases, dilapidations, loans, mortgage arrears and investments meet at more frequent intervals.

The Governors are all unpaid, and the actual daily administration is under the control of their secretary and treasurer, who is appointed (on their recommendation) by the Crown under the Great Seal, and whose salary is fixed by Royal Sign Manual, with the assent of the Treasury. Under his direction is a staff, of which one part is established (very much on the lines of the Civil Service) and entitled to pensions under a special Act of Parliament, regulating the Governors' powers of granting pensions, and the other part is supernumerary (not entitled to pensions) and subject to different conditions of service. The appointment and the salaries of all the staff other than the secretary and treasurer are in the control of the Governors. Various departments deal with (1) the accounts (there are now over 13,000 open accounts), (2) the registry and strong room, in which are deposited over 80,000 files of papers and more than 35,000 bundles of title-deeds, (3) the collection of (*a*) First Fruits and Tenths, (*b*) mortgage repayments from some 1900 incumbents, (*c*) ground rents, amounting to £60,000 a year, secured on about 5,800 houses and payable by about 3,500 different lessees (no agents are employed, except in the case of the Newton Abbot property), and (*d*) the new tithe redemption annuities, (4) the conduct of sales and purchases of lands and houses, (5) the examination of plans, in purchase, building, and

improvement cases, (6) the dilapidations business, (7) the carrying out of loans to the clergy, and (8) the payment annually to the clergy and others of over 18,000 warrants and cheques.

The daily correspondence is very considerable; the letters received in the year 1920, excluding all those which were merely formal, exceeded 55,000, and many of them required very careful consideration and long answers; it has always been the practice that the great bulk of the letters are answered (not merely acknowledged) on the day of their receipt. Some of the work described above is carried out by the solicitors' and architects' departments, the existence of which within the office enables work to be done more speedily and more economically, and it is believed with greater knowledge of detail, than was possible when outside agents were employed. Under the provisions of Act 1 & 2. Vict., c. 20, a report and statement of accounts is submitted annually to His Majesty in Council and laid before both Houses of Parliament. Copies of these reports and accounts can be obtained by any member of the public for a small sum.

APPENDIX

PART I

List of Acts of Parliament referring to Queen Anne's Bounty

Date of Act.	Powers conferred on Queen Anne's Bounty.
2 & 3 Anne, c. 11, 1703.	Authorises incorporation of Queen Anne's Bounty, with power to accept gifts of land or money for poor livings and to purchase land. Authorises grant of First Fruits and Tenths to Queen Anne's Bounty.
1 Geo. I, Stat: 2 c. 10, 1714	Requires Bishops to make valuation of benefices, and certify to Queen Anne's Bounty. Authorises Queen Anne's Bounty to consent to transfer of patronage to benefactor in consideration of his benefaction. Also to annex lands to benefices. All augmented benefices made perpetual benefices.
17 Geo. III, c. 53, 1776. 21 Geo. III, c. 66, 1780.	Authorises loans by Queen Anne's Bounty to incumbents for building, repairing, or purchasing parsonages.
42 Geo. III, c. 116, 1801.	Authorises Queen Anne's Bounty, in certain cases, to redeem land-tax and rent-charge.
43 Geo. III, c. 107, 1803.	Authorises Queen Anne's Bounty to concur in exchanges of glebe of augmented benefices, and to apply appropriated moneys in their hands in building, rebuilding, or purchasing parsonage houses.
45 Geo III, c. 84, 1805.	Authorises valuation of benefices by Bishops for purpose of augmentation, and authorises gifts of personalty to Queen Anne's Bounty without deed.

Date of Act.	Powers conferred on Queen Anne's Bounty.
56 Geo. III, c. 141, 1816.	Enables incumbents to sell glebe for enlarging cemetery or churchyard, purchase-moneys, if between £20 and £100, to be paid to Queen Anne's Bounty. (See 8 & 9 Vict., c. 70 below.)
6 & 7 Will. IV, c. 77, 1836.	Enables Bishops in certain cases to borrow from Queen Anne's Bounty.
1 & 2 Vict., c. 20, 1838.	Constitutes the Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty the sole collector of First Fruits and Tenths. Authorises short form of conveyance.
1 & 2 Vict., c. 23, 1838.	Enables incumbents, with certain consents, to sell house of residence. Purchase-money paid to Queen Anne's Bounty, whose duty it is to provide new house of residence. Powers of incumbents to borrow from Queen Anne's Bounty enlarged.
1 & 2 Vict., c. 106, 1838.	Penalties incurred by spiritual persons to be paid to Queen Anne's Bounty.
s. 25.	Proceeds of sale of parsonages in certain cases to be paid to Queen Anne's Bounty.
s. 62.	Enables Bishop to mortgage property of benefice to Queen Anne's Bounty, in order to provide house of residence.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 49, 1839, s. 12.	Endowments held in trust for benefices may be transferred to Queen Anne's Bounty, or new trusts accepted by them.
s. 15 & 16.	Enables incumbents, with certain consents, to sell land originally acquired by or through Queen Anne's Bounty. Purchase-moneys paid to Queen Anne's Bounty.
s. 17	Extends power of sale given by 1 & 2 Vict., c. 23, to houses and buildings other than houses of residence. Purchase moneys payable to Queen Anne's Bounty.
3 & 4 Vict., c. 20, 1840.	Extends the provisions of 1 Geo. I, c. 10, and 2 & 3 Vict., c. 49.

Date of Act.	Powers conferred on Queen Anne's Bounty.
4 & 5 Vict., c. 38, 1841.	When glebe sold for School site, and purchase-money exceeds £20, Bishop may direct it to be paid to Queen Anne's Bounty.
3 & 4 Vict., c. 113, 1840	Authorises deans or canons of cathedral churches to borrow from Queen Anne's Bounty.
5 & 6 Vict., c. 26, s. 13.	Renders consent of Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England necessary to loans from Queen Anne's Bounty by incumbent of benefices augmented by Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.
5 & 6 Vict., c. 65. Local and personal.	Endowment of churches in Forest of Dean by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works.
6 & 7 Vict., c. 37, 1843.	Enabled Ecclesiastical Commissioners to borrow £600,000, Consols, and further advances from Queen Anne's Bounty.
8 & 9 Vict., c. 70, 1845.	When glebe sold for site of a church, churchyard, or for a parsonage for another benefice, purchase-money, if above £20, to be paid to Queen Anne's Bounty. The amount includes that paid under 56 Geo. III, c. 141 (*supra.*).
9 & 10 Vict., c. 73, 1846. 23 & 24 Vict., c. 93, 1860. 8 & 9 Geo. V, c. 54, 1918.	Proceeds of redemption of tithe rent-charge owned by spiritual persons to be paid to Queen Anne's Bounty.
49 & 50 Vict., c. 54, 1886.	Ditto (Extraordinary), ditto.
16 & 17 Vict., c. 137, 1853.	Exempts Queen Anne's Bounty from Charitable Trusts Acts.
21 & 22 Vict , c. 94, 1858. 57 & 58 Vict., c. 46, 1894.	Money arising from enfranchisements in respect of manors belonging to benefices to be paid to Queen Anne's Bounty.
28 & 29 Vict., c. 69, 1865.	Enables Queen Anne's Bounty to sell lands given to them for their general purposes. Authorises incapacitated persons and corporations to convey houses or land to Queen Anne's Bounty, either gratuitously or for value, for parsonages, or sites for parsonages. Extends powers of incumbent of borrowing under Gilbert Acts.

Date of Act.	Powers conferred on Queen Anne's Bounty.
33 & 34 Vict., c. 89, 1870. 4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 5, 1914.	Superannuation of Officers of Queen Anne's Bounty. Annual Returns to Parliament.
34 & 35 Vict., c. 43, 1871.	Ecclesiastical Dilapidations. All moneys payable for dilapidations, or arising from insurance of ecclesiastical buildings, to be paid to Queen Anne's Bounty, and disbursed by them. Incumbents enabled to borrow from Queen Anne's Bounty for dilapidations.
35 & 36 Vict., c. 94, 1872.	Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Amendment. Enables Governors to vary terms of loans under Gilbert's and Dilapidations Acts, and to change day of payment.
37 & 38 Vict., c. 68, 1874.	Enables Queen Anne's Bounty to appoint a solicitor without a certificate.
37 & 38 Vict., c. 77, s. 7, 1874.	Penalties payable by unauthorised priests and deacons to Queen Anne's Bounty.
46 & 47 Vict., c. 61, s. 39, 1883. 8 Edw. VII, c. 38, s. 40, 1908.	Incumbent of benefice, who is landlord, not to exercise power under Agricultural Holdings Acts, without consent of patron or Queen Anne's Bounty.
49 & 50, Vict, c. 54, s. 12, 1886.	Power of Queen Anne's Bounty to modify mortgage where income of benefice diminished by operations of Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act.
8 & 9 Geo. V, c. 42, 1918.	Amends machinery for loans by Queen Anne's Bounty under the Gilbert Acts.
There are also several Private Acts of Parliament by which the Governors are made recipients of money for various purposes.	

PART II

Principal Sources of Information as to Queen Anne's Bounty and its Work

Valor Ecclesiasticus.

Bishop Burnet's *History of His Own Time.*

Ecton's *Account of Queen Anne's Bounty.* 1719.

Ecton's *Liber Valorum et Decimarum,* 2nd Ed: 1723.

Ecton's *Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum* 2nd Ed: 1754.

Bacon's *Liber Regis.* 1786.

Hodgson's *Account of Queen Anne's Bounty.* 1826.

Report and Proceedings of Select Committee of House of Commons on First Fruits and Tenths and Administration of Queen Anne's Bounty, ordered to be printed 7th June, 1837 (No. 384 of that year).

Hodgson's *Account of Queen Anne's Bounty,* 2nd edition, 1845.

Revised edition of above, with Supplement thereto, published in 1864.

Report and Proceedings of Select Committee of the House of Commons on Queen Anne's Bounty Board, ordered to be printed 17th July, 1868 (No. 439 of that year).

Report and Proceedings of Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Acts, ordered to be printed on 1st June, 1876 (No. 258 of that year).

Report and Evidence of Select Committee of the House of Commons on Ecclesiastical Buildings

(Fire Insurance) Bill 1878, ordered to be printed 28th June, 1878. (No. 253 of that year.)

Report and Proceedings of Joint Select Committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the Queen Anne's Bounty Board, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons 16th July, 1900 (No. 277 of that year).

Report of the Joint Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Queen Anne's Bounty Board, ordered to be printed 22nd July, 1901 (No. 174 of that year).

Annual Report and Accounts laid before both Houses of Parliament from 1831 to 1920.

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